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Vol II No 124

27 June 1983

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EAST LEAVES 'DOOR AJAR' FOR CSCE COMPROMISE

LD242107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 161P GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Hungary and Romania announced today, Friday, that their governments were examining the contents of the initiative of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez for a way out of the impasse and a successful outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Madrid follow-up, remarking that the project of the neutral and non-aligned countries should be preserved.

The above is viewed as if the East were leaving the door ajar for seeking a certain compromise. Certain hope still exists, although Gromyko's assistant Kovalev said three days ago that all possibilities had been exhausted for further negotiations and virtually rejected Gonzalez's initiative.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ambassador Badurina, stressed that final agreement was possible on the basis of the neutral and non-aligned countries project and assessed that Gonzalez' initiative demands careful analysis, being useful in the quest for a necessary compromise which alone can ensure success.

Spain today thanked the delegations, particularly the Hungarian delegation, for their governments' careful analysis of Gonzalez' initiative and for viewing it as a possibility for overcoming the last difficulties. The East has not, however, made any sign that it will accept the initiative.

The West also announced that it was making a thorough analysis of the Spanish premier's initiative, which he [as received] assessed as opportune and useful. The U.S. representative made it known that compromise could be sought on the basis of Gonzalez' action.

Similar views were put forth also by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, who spoke on behalf of the "Ten". According to him, Gonzalez does not satisfy the West, but offers a way out of the impasse. This view was upheld also by the representatives of Norway and Turkey.

Common in the stands of all the delegations is the wish to preserve the neutral and non-aligned countries' project, although the representatives of the 35 CSCE member-countries have not reached full agreement.

HUNGARIAN CSCE DELEGATE URGES AGREEMENT

LD242222 Budapest MTI in English 1818 GMT 24 Jun 83

[MTI correspondent Ferenc Kiraly report]

[Text] Madrid, June 24 (MTI) -- Ambassador Istvan Varga, head of the Hungarian delegation, made a contribution in the plenary session of the Madrid meeting Friday. He said the Hungarian delegation supported every realistic endeavour that paved the way for an early successful conclusion of the meeting. Yet these efforts cannot bear fruit unless the interests of all participating countries are considered.

To reach the long-awaited agreement, a group of the participating countries should stop demanding unrealistic and one-sided concessions.

Adherence to the modifications in the final document proposed by Western countries can only delay or even endanger an early conclusion of the meeting, Istvan Varga said. In an earlier phase of the deliberations it was proved that these proposals have no chance of winning general approval.

By espousing the renewed draft document of neutral countries the socialist countries have proved their constructive attitude. Though the draft is not balanced in certain respects and fails adequately to reflect the stance of the socialist countries, it was approved with the definite intention of promoting progress in Madrid.

In the opinion of the Hungarian delegation the possibilities of a successful conclusion have not been exhausted. In the present decisive phase it would be untimely or, perhaps, even harmful, to propose alternatives to the conclusion of the meeting. On the contrary. Further efforts are needed to assure success.

The Hungarian ambassador concluded his contribution by stressing the conviction that common interests in the continuation and strengthening of the process of security in Europe and the resumption of the dialogue between the East and the West will be powerful enough to surmount the current difficulties in the meeting.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ATHENS EMBASSY BOMBING

AU261415 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Greek Embassy in Tirana, Nicollaes Crisojelos, was called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tirana and a note of protest was handed to him. It says:

As it has already been made known, before the residence of the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Athens, a powerful bomb which was plante' under a limousine of the embassy exploded on June 24, 1983, at 2230 hours, local time. As a consequence of the explosion, two of its limousines were blown up and considerable material losses were caused to the premises of the embassy.

The Albanian Government considers this criminal act against the Albanian Embassy and its personnel as a grave provocation committed against the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, carried out in a premeditated manner by certain reactionary circles who want to harm the relations between our two countries. This terrorist act against the Albanian Embassy constitutes a brutal violation of the most elementary norms of international law ensuring the inviolability and immunity of diplomatic representations.

The Albanian Government strongly protests against this condemnable act which put in serious jeopardy the life of the Albanian diplomatic personnel accredited to Greece. Although on many occasions the attention has been drawn to the Greek side about the repeated provocations against the Albanian Embassy in Athens, the Greek authorities have taken no measures for the protection of the embassy and its personnel. For this they are fully responsible. It is surprising that such a terrorist act occurred immediately after the letter of reply of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani, to the letter of the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreu, dated May 14, 1983. From the above-mentioned event one cannot but draw the conclusion that in Greece there are forces who do not agree with the normal development of the good-neighborly relations and who see it possible to act in open contravention even with the very spirit of the letter exchange between the prime ministers of the two countries. The anti-Albanian acts in Greece are encouraged by the absurd law "on the state of war with Albania" which is still kept in force. It is precisely the existence of this unprecedented law in the history of international relations which breed chauvinistic passions and incites the enemies to the good relations between our two countries to launch slandering campaigns, to act through propaganda and with bombs, going so far as to make open threats of war against Albania.

The Albanian Government requests of the Greek Government to take measures so as to put an end to the anti-Albanian activity in Greece, to uncover and severely punish the authors of the criminal act of June 24, 1983, and to inform the Albanian Government of the results of this investigation. It demands that the Greek Government take immediate and efficient steps so as to secure the life of the personnel of the Albanian Embassy and normal working conditions for them in compliance with the norms of international law. Likewise, it requires compensation for the material losses caused to the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Athens. Renewing to the Embassy of the Republic of Greece the assurances of its consideration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania remains in expectation of a speedy reply.

Tirana, June 26, 1983

MATERIALS ON 'WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE' IN PRAGUE

GDR, FRG Delegates Meet

AU241806 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 83 p 5

[ADN Report: "Friendly Meeting With Participants From FRG"]

[Text] Prague (ADN) -- A friendly meeting between the GDR delegation to the "World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" and more than 100 participants from the FRG took place in the CSSR capital on Wednesday.

Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, cordially welcomed representatives of various organizations and initiative groups of the FRG peace movement, such as the German Peace Society and the Marburg Forum. Also present was SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Bundestag Deputy Gerd Weisskirchen. Professor Drefahl underscored the common historical responsibility for seeing to it that never again will a war emanate from German soil and that Europe does not become a nuclear battlefield. The GDR peace movement knows that it must be at one with all people who are personally coming out for these goals and actively endorsing them.

Prof Reinhard Kuehn of Marburg University also stated that unifying aspects must take priority over the different tasks and problems of the two German states. These aspects consist of actions against the basic threat posed by NATO's missile deployment plans, he said. Senior Consistory Counselor Siegfried Plath, of the Evangelical Church Federation, explained the believers' own contribution to the GDR's peace policy. "In this effort we always have a good partner in our government," he said.

Juergen Kujawa, shop steward in the Mannesmann pipe concern, expressed thanks for the invitation to the meeting, which ended with vivid talks about methods and experiences in the peace struggle. He called for a return to the policy of detente.

FRG Participant on 'Charter 77'

AU241156 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Peter Pelinka report on Prague peace conference: "SPD Deputies Ask at Prague Peace Conference: Where Are Charter 77 Representatives?"]

[Excerpt] On the periphery of the "World Conference for Peace, Against Nuclear War" the two SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Bundestag deputies Othmar Schreiner and Gerd Weisskirchen declared in Prague that at its special party congress early in November the SPD is highly likely to reject the deployment of new NATO missiles in Europe. The two deputies conceive their participation in the conference, with the consent of their Bundestag faction, as being a contribution to the elimination of hostile images and the promotion of realistic assessments, something which, they said, is needed both in the West and the East, even against the will of governments, if necessary.

The approximately 2,000 conference participants are agreed on rejecting the deployment of new NATO missiles. However, there are controversies, as well: Many argue that one could not secure external peace while taking actions against internal peace. Weisskirchen specifically told CSSR journalists at an international press conference organized by them: "We regret the absence of 'Charter 77' representatives and of representatives of the GDR peace groups." He also mentioned, among others, the Czechoslovak Trotskyite, Peter Uhl, who has been imprisoned for years in the CSSR.

The fact that such statements are put up with -- just as the sometimes highly controversial discussions in the working groups -- shows that the communist organizers attach great importance to keeping the peace movement on the broadest possible scale in view of upcoming NATO arming. Indeed, 50 percent of the conference participants are from Western Europe -- in addition to a fairly large communist circle, there are also numerous religious and socialist groups -- 30 percent come from developing countries, and 20 percent from East Europe.

FRG Greens Depart Early

LD241126 Hamburg DPA in German 0959 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Prague, 24 Jun (DPA) -- Protesting interference by the CSSR security authorities, Bundestag deputies from the Greens left the "World Assembly for Peace" in Prague prematurely on Friday and flew back to Bonn.

In an open letter to the Prague "World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," the Greens deputies Gaby Potthast and Heidi Dann, and party member Walter Oswalt protested the "violent attack" against the right of press freedom and freedom of opinion.

In their protest, the Greens point out that they were delegates at the Prague congress in order to work for "uncensored, open, and public" discussion "with all parts of the peace movement" in the East and West. They particularly wanted to draw attention to the existence of "Charter 77," which was not officially admitted. But they were prevented from doing this, however, as well as contributing to discussions at the congress. Promises by the CSSR authorities not to regard an unofficial meeting with the civil rights activists as a "provocation" proved to be "nothing but a cover-up for inhuman (?practice)."

The security authorities said on Friday that the film and sound material of German (ARD), French (ORF), British (BBC/ITV), and Dutch radio and television reporters were officially confiscated.

Appeal From 'Political Prisoners'

LD242007 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Political prisoners from Plzen-Bory Prison have appealed to the World Assembly for Peace. We have received only now the text of the letter signed by eight prisoners, including Father Frantisek Lizan of the Jesuit Order. The letter reads as follows:

We, political prisoners from Plzen-Bory Prison, appeal to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, for we regard the issue of peace on our planet as our own. Peace is the central idea of the present. It is not only mankind but also each individual who is being threatened. A government that does not ensure calm and peace for all its citizens can never be sincere in its endeavors.

In our homeland, Czechoslovakia, there is frequent talk about the need to preserve peace throughout the world. On the other side, the state authorities have shamelessly incarcerated many people for expressing civic, political, or religious convictions, for disseminating important cultural ideas and for activities within the framework of citizens' initiatives calling for compliance with basic human rights. Particularly now in prison, we ourselves are experiencing the consequences of the violation of basic human rights. One cannot talk about peace for the whole world and deprive individual, defenseless persons of their liberty. Our families and relatives, too, have been affected.

The only reason why we are imprisoned is our endeavor to ensure that human rights are respected in our country. Since we understand peace as the sum of basic human rights, we appeal to you to bear always in mind that the fate of political prisoners throughout the world and world peace are interlinked. There will never be peace among nations unless there is peace among people.

[Dated] Plzen, 22 May 1983.

Signed: Zbynek Cеровsky, Jan (Rukopnický), Frantisek Lizan, Lubomir Bazant, Petr Pospichal, Marek Simon, Josef (Prousa), Jiri Devaty.

Address by 'Arafat

LD261515 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1620 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Speech by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at 25 June session of World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, Prague -- recorded; in Arabic with superimposed translation]

[Text] Madam Chairwoman, esteemed comrades, esteemed friends. The holding of your assembly under the slogan "For Peace and Life" is of enormous significance since this assembly is taking place under historic conditions, in special circumstances, when world peace is being subjected to real danger from the growing aggression and expansion of American imperialism. The fate of the whole of mankind today is being subjected to a real test as a result of the insane plans of American imperialism, which is striving to escalate further the worldwide arms race and the production of new weapons of mass destruction. It is striving to deploy missiles and nuclear bases in various parts of the world. Indeed, the dreams of hegemony and the possibility of altering the correlation of forces in the world are leading imperialism once again to attempt to achieve domination over sensitive (and vital) parts of the world.

Today we are witnessing how foreign imperialist wars are again being unleashed by America. We see this in Honduras, El Salvador and in the attacks against Nicaragua, and we see it in Lebanon with the dispatch of American military units, irrespective of what labels these actions have and irrespective of the pretexts used to justify the sending of such units. We hear daily dangerous threats issued by the American Administration against Cuba, Nicaragua, the Palestinian people, Lebanon and, in particular, all nations in Central and Latin America. [applause]

Among the tension flashpoints created and fomented by American imperialism in various parts of the world, the Middle East area emerges as one of the most prominent and significant. It poses a very great threat to world peace as a result of the Israeli aggression against the Arab people of Palestine, which has continued for more than 35 years with direct American support and indeed, with the joint participation of the United States in that aggression against the Palestinian people and against Lebanon and against other Arab countries in the given area.

On such occasions in the past year the PLO and the Lebanese patriotic forces and both the Palestinian and Lebanese nations have confronted the open war of genocide unleashed against them by the Israeli aggressors and American imperialists. The Israeli Government, which is headed by that terrorist and war criminal, Menahem Begin, has declared its intention of annihilating the PLO and the Palestinian people. And the American Administration, headed by President Reagan, has given all its support and aid to enable Begin and his war minister, Sharon, who was at that time the minister of war, to carry out their openly declared objectives, using the Israeli armed forces, equipped with the most advanced U.S. weapons of destruction.

The result of this aggressive war, in which more than 180,000 fully equipped Israeli troops took part, along with the Israeli air force and navy, using all kinds of modern American weapons, including weapons that are prohibited by international law, was that they were used for the first time on this very occasion in Lebanon, where they were used also against our children and against Lebanese and Palestinian children. [sentence as heard] They did it to test these modern weapons that are prohibited by international law. This led to the destruction of 17 camps housing Palestinian refugees and more than 40 Lebanese villages and six other Lebanese towns apart from Beirut. More than 72,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians were killed or wounded. Most of them were children and women, and they also included old men. More than 1 million Lebanese and Palestinian civilians were driven from their homes.

The aim of this war, which is still going on now, is to destroy peace and life. Our steadfast heroic stand, side by side with our brothers, our families, and our allies, the Lebanese people, the heroic Lebanese people was nothing less than a defense of peace and life. [applause]

Precisely this is the profound conclusion drawn from that war by the nations of the world and peace-loving, freedom-loving, and progressive forces when they placed themselves side by side with us in order to condemn aggression, as the whole world has done. They included large segments of public opinion in the United States itself and peace and democratic forces also within Israel itself. [applause]

We all -- our people, our fighters, and the Lebanese people and their patriotic forces -- highly appreciate all this. Your support has great significance as a support for our steadfast stand in defense of the cause of freedom, peace, and life.

When the PLO expressed its agreement, with full coordination with our Lebanese allies, for our fighters to leave Beirut, we did not do this out of fear. Seventeen attempts to storm the defenses of Beirut failed and Sharon, the murderer of women and children, had to stop before the defensive barriers in Beirut. In order to save the lives of defenseless civilians, in order to save the lives of the children in Beirut, in order to save whatever still remained of Beirut, a destroyed city, in order to save it from total destruction, after these new Nazis dropped on Beirut during the days of the blockade, which lasted 79 days, an equivalent of the destructive power of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- and it suffices for me to remind you that Sharon admitted that in one day alone he ordered 210,000 bombs and shells to be dropped and fired on Beirut. [sentence as heard] I am giving you these figures so that you can imagine what a hell that day was in Beirut.

But the enemies of life, whom the forces of the Palestine revolution and the patriotic Lebanese forces prevented from forcing their way into Beirut during the entire period of 80 days, saw our departure as nothing but an opportunity to commit barbaric, Nazi-like acts against defenseless Palestinian refugees and against Lebanese people. They committed massacres in the Sabra and Shatilah camps, which claimed the lives of thousands of sons, innocent and defenseless sons of our people and of the Lebanese people.

Sabra and Shatilah have not been and will not be an eternal shame for Begin and Sharon alone. Other similarly enormous crimes against our people have already been committed: in Dayr Yasin in 1948 and afterwards further massacres in Tulkarim, in Gaza and Khan Yunis. But Sabra and Shatilah are in their own way the manifestations of total shame for the American Administration.

They brought shame on the American administration, which violated here all the promises made before by an envoy sent by the President to Beirut, who promised that the Palestinian civilian population, defenseless and innocent, and also defenseless Lebanese civilians, would be protected.

The heroic and steadfast stand adopted by the PLO and its fighters and its people, alongside the heroic Lebanese people and their patriotic Lebanese forces, against this Zionist-American attack, has confirmed totally and undoubtedly that the PLO represents the Palestinian people and their hopes and aspirations. [applause]

In this way the PLO has achieved broad respect among world public opinion and among peace-loving, freedom-loving and progressive forces, and world recognition of the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to self-determination. The right to establish their own national and independent state on the territory of their homeland has also been strengthened the attitude of the whole world, the attitude of our allies, the Lebanese people and their national brave resistance has been similarly strengthened.

Rather than the Israeli aggressors and the American Administration respecting this worldwide recognition, they have been continuing in their aggressive policy against the Palestinian people, continuing to deny the rights of our people and carrying out a policy of repression against Palestinian patriots in the occupied territories, in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, stealing land from Palestinian peasants and building more and more settlements on the occupied Palestinian lands.

Today, with the full support of the United States, they are preparing a large-scale aggression against the PLO and against both the Lebanese and the Palestinian nations. The United States has behaved and is behaving likewise. It continues to refuse to recognize the PLO and to recognize the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

This American attitude of hostility toward our people was embodied in President Reagan's so-called initiative. The PLO declares its stand and its opposition to this initiative because it (? wants) to defend peace and because it measures peace by the criterion of justice, justice, and justice. [applause] We identify with nations being able to use their right to self-determination and their right to exercise national sovereignty on the territory of their homeland. Thus, we declare peace on that basis.

We have declared and declare once again that we accept the UN resolution on the Palestinian issue. We have declared that we welcome and support the peace plans for the Middle East proposed by the former Soviet leading representative, Leonid Brezhnev, in September last year. We have accepted by voicing our agreement at the Arab summit conference to the Arab peace plan for the settlement of the Middle East crisis, which was the outcome of this summit conference held last year in Jeddah. From this viewpoint we declared several days ago our support for the idea of an international conference proposed by our friend the Soviet Union to resolve the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question in a just and lasting way that would secure peace and a firm and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. [applause]

Our attitude toward these resolutions and these plans is sure proof of our sincere desire to bring about peace based on justice, which would ensure all nations their right to a life of peace and security in their homeland.

Through the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, which was the result of the Camp David agreements, and through the continuing American attempts to push through the idea of the Reagan initiative and to enforce the agreement between Lebanon and Israel, the United States has attempted to bring about the liquidation of the PLO and the liquidation of the national Palestinian rights and in this way it is trying to expand American domination over the Middle East as a whole.

Confronted with this reality, the PLO has rejected and has proclaimed its opposition to such plans, and for this reason the campaigns of threats of aggression against us, against Syria, and against the Lebanese people, in order to push through these American-Zionist plans by force, the American aggressive actions against the PLO have been stepped up with the aim of destroying the PLO. [sentence as heard] This is something about which President Reagan and also his secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, have spoken quite openly.

But the Palestinian people, on their own occupied territory as well as outside this territory, face to face with the American imperialists, continue to strive to renew and strengthen their national unity. At all times, however, difficult as they may become, our people, both inside and outside the occupied territories, firmly stand behind their own PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people and its national leadership. [applause]

Reporting campaigns in the imperialist press, which have been talking today a great deal about the PLO and about problems, have today asked the Palestinian people questions with the aim of distorting the picture of our struggle, our noble struggle, this noble picture enjoyed by the PLO among world public opinion and of striving to damage the broad recognition we have achieved in the international arena.

What has happened of late in Lebanon and in particular during the last few days -- here I have in mind the recent events and developments -- has all confirmed quite unequivocally that all that is happening is that unfortunately Arabs as well as non-Arabs, are trying to impose their influence by force on the PLO and to impose themselves on its independent national decisionmaking.

I myself would like to stress that our answer to all this will be even greater cohesion and unity, national unity, the unity of our people both inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory and within the framework of the PLO, and equally there will be a further and greater escalation of the people's military and political actions against the Israeli occupiers, so as to enable our people to win their inalienable rights to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to build an independent state on the territory of their homeland, with Jerusalem as its capital. [applause]

Friends, our constant struggle against occupation and against Zionist aggression, against the oppression and hegemonism of imperialism and against the plans for capitulation that they are trying to impose on us, is a part of the process of building peace. It constitutes a defense of peace in our area, in the Middle East area. For this reason we are striving to combine the effort of all forces that oppose the hegemonistic plans of U.S. imperialism and are against Zionist aggressiveness in the area. In the forefront of this process is building a Palestinian front, side by side with a patriotic Lebanese front, on the basis of the struggle against aggression and against hegemonism and for strengthening of Arab solidarity on the basis of anti-imperialism. This front has achieved great successes in stepping up its resistance against the Israeli occupiers and in turning this resistance into an exhausting great war.

We believe that the flashpoint of tension in the Middle East, this area that is vitally important to world peace because the establishment of a just peace for all nations must also involve the Palestinian people, who demand their right to return, to self-determination, and to build their own independent state and which requires the Israeli occupiers to withdraw from Palestinian territory, from Syrian territory and Lebanese territory, territories that are occupied in defiance of all UN resolutions. [Sentence as heard] This task cannot be fulfilled without the [word indistinct] of world imperialism on a worldwide scale. This is not the responsibility of the Palestinians alone, nor is it merely the responsibility of the Arabs for this is the responsibility of all nations of the world and the peace-loving forces and the forces fighting for justice. [prolonged applause, chants]

Final Session

LD261453 Prague CTK in English 1331 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, ended today with the final plenary session. Almost 3,000 participants reviewed the results of five days of work for peace and a happy life on the earth.

The session was opened by co-chairman Edith Ballantyne who appreciated the fruitful work of all dialogues and group interest meetings. Representatives of the 11 dialogue groups provided additional information to the submitted written reports.

U.S. delegate Bruce Kimmel, reporting on the work of the first dialogue group, on the danger of nuclear war and ways to prevent it, said the participants condemned in their report nuclear war as the worst crime against humanity, and denounced the policy assuming the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war. They expressed grave concern over the arms race initiated by the United States, and called for the complete ban on nuclear weapons.

The participants in the dialogue appealed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France to pledge, as the USSR did, not to use the nuclear weapon as first, and stressed the need for a qualitative and quantitative freeze of nuclear weapons, and for prevention of the planned deployment of 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe which would touch off another round of the arms race and heighten tension in the world.

Raymond Goor, of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, delivered the report from the second dialogue which said that a balance of fear cannot guarantee security in Europe.

Almost unanimously, the participants expressed the view that it is necessary to halt the race in nuclear and conventional armament, and reduce arsenals, not only in Europe. Participants from other continents stressed the interconnection between European security and the elimination of hotbeds of tension in other parts of the world. Also this dialogue condemned the plans for deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, and gave support to proposals for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

French delegate Roger Mayer reported that the fourth dialogue on the arms race formulated the most pressing tasks as to find ways of ending it, of reducing nuclear armament and of starting controlled disarmament.

The participants described this year as decisive, because deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would create a dangerous imbalance of forces.

This risk impels ever greater part of the public to call for the immediate freeze of all nuclear weapons production, and for the start of talks on reducing the level and elimination of nuclear weapons. This is the purpose of meeting, marches and petitions organized by peace forces in various forms. A large number of dialogue participants stressed the responsibility of the Reagan Administration for the present stage of the arms buildup.

Helen John, Great Britain, pointed out at the plenary session that the report of the fourth dialogue on support for disarmament expressed concern over the growing danger of war.

As the world public is aware of the grave situation, the peace movement is spreading in all countries, in all sections of society.

Despite differences in motivation and approach to peace work, discussions showed agreement as to the dangerous escalation of the arms race, and the need for more resolute actions against the planned missile deployment in Western Europe, and for an immediate nuclear freeze as a step to nuclear arms reduction and general disarmament.

The participants stressed the need of the peace movement to counter attempts of its enemies to split its unity and to spread cold war atmosphere within the movement. Another important task is to maintain and develop the unity of the movement in its diversity, and to promote mutual understanding and ability to mobilize people.

The participants agreed that this months to come will require high activity of the peace movement, in preparations for new, internationally coordinated actions to take place in October in those countries in which the new U.S. missiles are to be deployed.

More than 200 delegates representing international organizations from all continents took part in the 5th dialogue on the role of the United Nations for peace and disarmament.

Its report, delivered by General Secretary of the World Federation of U.S. Associations Mark Hagmayer, said the participants exchanged views on the present and prospective role of the United Nations as a means of solving the most burning issues of the world today, and in creating conditions for development of economic, social and cultural cooperation between all countries.

They agreed that elimination of the danger of nuclear war is one of the main tasks of mankind and the United Nations, responsible for the preservation of world peace. Full implementation of the UN Charter provisions and respect of its principles require that all member states take the necessary constructive approach, and continue promoting relations of friendship with all states, regardless of their political, economic and social systems.

The report from the 6th dialogue, on economic aspects of the arms race and disarmament, presented by Van Rooijen of Holland, pointed out that the annual military expenditure in the world has reached 550,000 million dollars and that, moreover there is a qualitatively new stage in the arms race which for disarmament.[sentence as received] The principal problem of the economic aspect of disarmament is conversion of the existing enormous production for military purposes to peaceful production.

A number of participants in the dialogue stressed that the military-industrial complex, using profits from arms production military-industrial complex, using profits from arms production for increasing its political influence, is responsible for the escalating arms race with all its negative consequences.

Indian delegate Rabindra Chandra Dutt presented the report of the 7th dialogue, on development, the arms race and disarmament, and international economic cooperation which underlined the need to cut expenditure on arms production and use the means thus obtained for purposes of development.

The participants pointed out that it would be difficult to achieve success in this respect because those who profit from the arms race and from the existing international economic order refuse to give them up. They also agreed that development of international economic relations is necessary for lessening political tension, mainly through broader trade based on the principles of equality and mutual advantages. The economic crisis can be overcome by international cooperation, free of discrimination and embargos. The dialogue resolutely condemned the use of the "food weapon" for political ends.

British delegate Jean Pevett told the plenary session that the report of the 8th dialogue on the social, psychological and ethical aspects of the arms race, war and disarmament stressed the preparations for war cause many problems such as strong manifestations of racism, higher unemployment and a hostile international climate in which negative influences lead to degradation of intellectual and cultural life, and moral values, which particularly affects young people and children.

Moreover, countries fighting for independence, social justice and freedom are impeded in their efforts aimed at national independence and economic, cultural and social progress.

The participants in the eighth dialogue expressed support for Soviet initiatives and proposals for constructive talks with a view to reaching agreement. They also said they intend to promote the growing "freeze" campaign and the commitment to "no first use" of the nuclear weapon.

In the report on the 9th dialogue, on the role of the nonaligned movement for peace and life, its participants stressed that the movement had become a positive factor also in the struggle for peace.

They agreed that imperialism was attempting to split the movement, to escalate the arms race and to spread it to other parts of the world. Arms supplies to Israel, Pakistan and Honduras are intended to heighten tension in the regions.

The participants condemned the extension of the range of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to 19 nonaligned countries in the Indian Ocean, Gulf and Red Sea regions.

The nonaligned countries, which want elimination of hunger and poverty, and wish to save humanity from nuclear holocaust, call on the world public to exert efforts to reduce international tension, the report said.

Participants in the tenth dialogue, on the danger of war and problems of the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America, said that arms buildups in these continents as well as Australia and Oceania posed a direct threat to the liberation struggle, efforts at political and economic independence, social progress, and establishment of a new international economic order.

In the passage on the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, the report expressed concern over the extension of U.S. nuclear military bases in these regions, and proposed the convening of a broad, representative forum of peace forces from them.

Participants denounced in the report the growing destabilization activity of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean, warned against the possibility of a direct U.S. military intervention, and called for convening a world conference of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

The report also expressed concern over the development of the nuclear weapon by racist South Africa, and condemned the aid extended to it in this respect by Israel, the United States and other Western countries.

The report of the 11th dialogue, on education for peace and the prevention of war, stressed that peace education should not be promoted only in educational and cultural institutions but throughout society, by the mass media, publications, actions of the peace movement, trade unions and social organizations.

In many countries, education for peace cannot be separated from the struggle for national liberation, and for political and economic independence. Oppression and exploitation to which many nations still controlled by imperialism lead to poverty and illiteracy, and constitute an obstacle to independent development and to education for peace which must be not only informative but exhort to positive commitment to peace and disarmament, to actions against deployment of weapons of mass annihilation.[sentence as received]

Husak Hosts Reception

LD270145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Gustav husak, president of the republic, held a festive reception in Prague Castle today on the occasion of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. Present at the reception were: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Jan Fotjik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Present also were heads of departments of the party Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of federal governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the political parties and mass organizations of the National Front, the Czechoslovak peace movement, and other personages of our political, public, and cultural life.

Among the guests were: cochairmen of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War Edith Ballantyne, Romesh Chandra and Tomas Travnicek; significant personalities from the UN, UNESCO, and other world and international nongovernmental organizations, of peace, democratic and progressive movements; and other participants in the World Assembly. Present also were the members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, exchanged greetings in the course of the evening with officials of the world and national peace movements. In a friendly discussion, the guests appraised the successful results of the Prague peace deliberations and conveyed thanks to the Czechoslovak peoples for the conditions created for the successful course of the World Assembly.

The reception in the representative halls of Prague Castle took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CAPTURED NATIONALS RELEASED BY ANGOLAN REBELS

For a Paris AFP report on the release by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) of 38 Czechoslovak women and children captured on 12 March, see the Angola subsection of the Southern Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 27 June.

DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 27 JUN

LD270943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, left Prague today by air for Moscow to attend a meeting of representatives of both sides of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, and to attend a session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

DEACON SAID BLOCKED FROM ATTENDING ORDINATION

LD252041 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] A total of 29 new priests have been ordained in Prague, Litomerice, Hradec Kralove, Ceske Budejovice, Olomouc and Brno these days by Czechoslovak ordinaries Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, archbishop of Prague, and Monsignor Vrana, apostolic administrator in Olomouc. However, we regret that one of the deacons from Hradec Kralove was not allowed to attend an ordination ceremony because he has been accused of having links with the Franciscan Order. We congratulate our fellow brothers from the bottom of our hearts and accompany them with our prayers.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS 15-16 JUN

Communique Issued

AU211455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 83 p 1

["Communique of the Sixth Session of the SED Central Committee"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee held a session in Berlin on 15-16 June 1983. Comrade Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered the Politburo report. Fourteen comrades spoke in the discussion. The Central Committee approved the Politburo report. The Central Committee adopted a decision.

On the basis of the party statutes (section 51a, 56, and 64), as well as of the Central Committee election rules, the accountability reports will be delivered and elections of the new leaderships of the basic organizations and of the kreis and bezirk party organizations will be held from 3 October 1983 to 19 February 1984.

--From 3 October to 3 December 1983: the accountability reports will be delivered and elections held of new party group organizers, of their deputies, the leaderships of the party section organizations, as well as the leaderships of all basic organizations and of the local leaderships;

--From 7-21 January 1984: the delegates' conferences will be held at which the accountability reports will be given and elections of the new kreis, city, and city ward leaderships will take place;

--from 11 to 19 February: the bezirk delegates' conferences will be held at which the accountability reports will be delivered and elections of the new bezirk leaderships will take place.

Dohlus Reads Politburo Report

AU220830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 83 pp 1-6

["From the Politburo Report to the Sixth Session of the SED Central Committee" delivered by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on 15 June]

[Text] Dear comrades: The period since the fifth session of the Central Committee was marked by the purposeful and successful work of the Politburo and the entire party in the Karl Marx Year of 1983. In keeping with the decisions of the 10th party congress, all efforts were aimed at making a decisive contribution to securing peace, to further enhancing the party's fighting strength, to comprehensively strengthening our worker-peasant power and to consistently implementing the policy that serves the people's well-being.

The official friendship visit of the party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the USSR constituted an important political event that conveyed a particularly strong new impetus to the communists and to all working people of our country for the further molding of the developed socialist society. With this visit a new landmark was set in the development of the indestructible alliance and fruitful cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and Lenin's country.

At the same time the awarding of the Order of Lenin and of the golden star of a "Hero of the Soviet Union" to Comrade Erich Honecker for his work on behalf of the national and international workers' movement has elicited great joy and pride in our party and among the entire people.

Comrades, other significant political events in the period under review were

--the deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague whose Political Declaration constitutes a realistic alternative to the imperialist war course;

--the significant speech of Comrade Erich Honecker at the Conference of First Kreis Secretaries, which -- with its clear-cut and fundamental orientation -- has a great mobilizing effect on party work and on the initiative of all working people for implementing the party's economic strategy;

--the international scientific Karl Marx conference that was organized by our party and that is imparting a new impetus to the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces for peace and social progress.

The great activity of our party and of all working people for implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress and the successful balance sheet for the period under review in this connection are an expression of the increased fighting strength of the SED, of its firm and inseparable affinity with the people's masses.

I

On the SED's International Activity in the Struggle for Peace and Security

Comrades, the evaluation of the international situation made at our 10th party congress and at the Central Committee sessions as well as the conclusions drawn from it are proving to be effective, topical and valid.

The entry into the year 1983, a year which is important and decisive in many respects, was marked by new, far-reaching initiatives of real socialism. Never before has the peace-preserving and peace-imposing power moved so clearly into the peoples' view as at the present time. Millions of people on all continents are struggling in multifaceted actions for peace and disarmament.

Another expression of all this were the powerful rallies with their more than 6 million participants and guests from 36 countries at the Potsdam "Peace Meeting of Youth from Socialist Countries" and at the FDJ Whitsuntide meetings in all GDR kreise and bezirke that were worthy contributions to the worldwide movement for the preservation of peace. At these meetings the people and their youth displayed their firm resolve to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear war, to establish peace against NATO weapons and to strengthen socialism.

It is with good reason that we can note that the forces of peace will prevail if they agree on resolute actions and cooperate nationally and internationally in the most extensive activities. It is becoming evident, however, that the most aggressive imperialist quarters, particularly those of the United States, are not merely continuing their course, which is threatening peace, but are further escalating it. They are pushing the arms spiral further up, stepping up the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe envisaged by the Brussels NATO decision. They are also intensifying the "crusade" against socialism and are unscrupulously interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. Conspiracies are being hatched and dangerous conflicts are being fanned as shown by the imperialist

machinations against Cuba, Nicaragua and the liberation movement in El Salvador, against Mozambique and Angola, and in the Middle East.

All this again clearly shows that the Reagan administration is adhering to its policy of destroying the existing balance of powers and of achieving military superiority. In doing so no bones are being made even about risking a nuclear war. The most recent NATO Council meeting, which, with its military plans is leading toward another exacerbation of the international situation, has again reaffirmed this.

To avert this danger, the proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states to stop the arms race, to limit armaments and to disarm, are on the table. The program to secure peace agreed upon in the Prague Political Declaration, the important proposals made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov during the visit of our party and state delegation to the USSR for negotiations on the parity of nuclear potential in Europe in delivery vehicles and warheads, and the latest statement by the USSR Government are pointing the way to a realistic and constructive path.

All these proposals enjoy the full support of our party and of the entire GDR people. They take into account not only the security interests of the socialist countries but equally the vital interests of the people on all continents. This is shown by the broad response these proposals have met with in the world public.

The peoples expect from the United States and its NATO allies a constructive attitude to the Soviet proposals. It is still possible to stop the dangerous exacerbation of the situation and to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

Comrades, the USSR positions, imbued with a high sense of political and moral responsibility, facilitate an agreement on intermediate-range missiles at the Geneva disarmament negotiations. To achieve this, the United States must abandon its destructive line and take into account the legitimate security interests of the Warsaw Pact states.

In order to blind the nations to the disastrous policy of U.S. imperialism, a large-scale campaign of deception has been mounted. After Reagan's "zero option" a so-called "interim solution" was proposed. Its aim is to delay serious negotiations on limiting and reducing armaments in accordance with the principle of parity and equal security, and to begin with the stationing of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe.

The Soviet Government has repeatedly warned the Reagan administration and in its recent statement emphasized that it would be faced with the necessity of taking effective countermeasures in time to meet the added danger to the USSR and its allies. Thus there can be no doubt that the Warsaw Pact states will take the requisite steps in order to maintain military-strategic parity under all conditions.

Neither the direct attacks by antidetente and antidisarmament imperialist forces on the socialist peace initiatives at the negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid nor the attempts to put these initiatives in cold storage by delaying tactics can prevent their great mobilizing impact. All these attempts are doomed to fail.

At the Madrid meeting the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist states have always been working for a substantial and balanced final document and for the calling of a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. In his reply to the appeal by neutral and nonaligned European states, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that the Helsinki Final Act and the multilateral process of detente it initiated are and remain for the GDR major elements of European detente. The GDR has stated its readiness to accept the draft submitted by the neutral

by the neutral and nonaligned states in Madrid as the finals document. Whoever burdens this draft by making additional demands, long proved unacceptable, is resisting a positive outcome of the meeting.

Reason and responsibility demand that the positive results of the peaceful, mutually advantageous East-West cooperation achieved so far should not only be maintained but, if possible, augmented. The Politburo does not ignore the growing tendency in recent months to create a solid imperialist front against the socialist community although differences of interest between the capitalist countries are evident.

Comrades, in our activities to implement the comprehensive peace proposals in the Prague Declaration, we, as well as the other fraternal countries, are guided by the consideration that the conclusion in particular of a treaty on the reciprocal renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO could radically improve the situation in Europe and in the world, militarily as well as politically. A constructive NATO response to this initiative is still lacking, even though the initiative contains elements that originate from the Western side. Now there are manifest attempts to make 1983 the year of stationing new U.S. intermediate-range missiles regardless of the protests of world opinion. This is shown by the recent NATO Council meeting.

In the present acute international situation, the united and cohesive action of the community of socialist states is of the greatest importance. The Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee therefore adopted decisions to improve the mechanism of political coordination in the Warsaw Pact. This meeting served to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the political-military alliance of the fraternal countries.

In their joint statement on the results of the Prague meeting, the Politburo and Council of Ministers clearly stated that the socialist German worker-peasant state will continue to discharge its responsibility as a pillar of peace on the line dividing the two social systems in Europe. Should, against all reason, new American intermediate-range missiles appear on the territory of the FRG and other West European NATO countries, then the GDR, as Comrade Erich Honecker said during his visit to Soviet Army units, as a faithful ally in the socialist military coalition will take the required measures for the stronger protection of socialism and peace.

Further Deepening of the Fraternal Alliance with the Soviet Union

Comrades, at a time when far-reaching decisions on the vital question of mankind are on the global agenda, the ever closer friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the most powerful bulwark of peace and socialism, is the crucial factor of our successful struggle.

The official friendly visit by a GDR party and state delegation under Comrade Erich Honecker to the USSR from 3 to 7 May 1983 opened a new chapter in the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples. The statement of our Politburo and Council of Ministers paid tribute to the important results of this visit. The deepening of bilateral relations and the close cooperation in foreign policy between the GDR and the USSR are in line with the growing demands of the shaping of the developed socialist society, the strengthening of the community of socialist states and the struggle against the confrontation policy and arms buildup of the United States and its NATO allies.

Comrade Erich Honecker's talks and negotiations with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, marked by a cordial and receptive atmosphere, showed complete agreement in the position of our parties and states on the social and political development in our countries. The provisions for the closer coordination of economic policy are of special importance for

implementing the wide-ranging domestic political social conceptions of our parties as well as in the international class conflict. The exchange of views showed complete unanimity in the assessment of international issues.

The visit opened up wide vistas for the deepening of our fraternal alliance. Comrade Yuriy Andropov described the exchange of views as a model of effective and objective negotiations, as exemplary and in line with the situation. Comrade Erich Honecker reiterated the resolve to strengthen the GDR so that it will be able at any time to make its contribution, alongside the Soviet Union, to the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

Millions of our country's citizens are vouching for that by word and deed, as shown by their daily work performances. This was also convincingly expressed at the 12th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship. The congress became a truly militant forum for the cause of friendship, unshakable alliance, and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the friendship visits of Comrade Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Marshall of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, also served the joint coordinated action of our parties and states on bilateral and topical international issues.

At the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, was in the GDR for a working visit in March 1983. The talks conducted on this occasion took place in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, of mutual trust and agreement on all issues discussed.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, was in the GDR for an official friendship visit in April 1983. The talks and negotiations served the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the SED and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and between the two states and peoples.

A number of meetings of Politburo members, members of the Council of Ministers as well as of the Supreme People's Representation with representatives of the fraternal socialist countries contributed to deepening the cooperation between our parties and states.

On the Relations Between the GDR and FRG

Comrades, a few weeks ago it became necessary once again to explain publicly and in unmistakable terms our position on relations between the GDR and the FRG after hawkish circles in the FRG mounted an unbridled campaign against the GDR, which put a serious strain on these relations.

Even after the change of government in Bonn we have adhered to our policy toward the Federal Republic. Continuity, predictability and reliability are its hallmarks. In line with the 10th SED Congress decision, the GDR is working on the basis of the treaties in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence for the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the normalization of the relations between both German states. It is guided by the obligation to do all it can so that war will never again start from German soil. The implementation of the peace proposals contained in the Prague Declaration will be of great importance for the further development of the relations between both German states. In the same sense Comrade Erich Honecker in February proposed to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he, like the GDR, should support the

Swedish Government's initiative for establishing a zone in central Europe free from nuclear battlefield weapons. This proposal is still up for discussion.

The basic treaty signed by both sides is the sole basis of the relations between the two German states. Progress can be made only if one proceeds from the existence of two sovereign German states independent of one another -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG -- which belong to different alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There can be progress only if the principles of equality, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs are fully respected.

The special responsibility for peace that both German states bear by reason of their geography and history was stressed in the conversation between Comrade Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag, in Hubertusstock on 28 May 1983 during a private visit to the GDR. The course and results of the conversation, which centered on the questions of securing peace and further relations, attracted great international attention.

At a Bonn news conference the SPD group chairman described his talks at Lake Werbellin as very constructive and frank. His partners, he said, fully realized the importance of what has been achieved in the way of improving relations between the two German states during the last 13 years. Both sides were noticeably guided by the desire for continuity. After the conversation, what is being risked by those persons who are using this sensitive area in order to wage power struggles in the Federal Republic became even plainer. The conversations lasted some 4 hours. The main subject was bilateral relations and the responsibility both German states bear for safeguarding peace. There was a shared positive appraisal of what has been achieved, particularly in view of the continuing differences in basic views -- not concealed by either party -- and divergent views even on relevant points.

Erich Honecker repeatedly stressed that he shared the view that what has been achieved must be treated with care and that, in the interest of continuity, prudence should be shown if setbacks occur. Evidently until 6 March the GDR had fully believed the new government's assurance that it wanted to preserve continuity.

After 6 March there was irritation over whether a change was not intended after all. Erich Honecker's cancellation of his visit must be seen against this background as an urgent warning that both sides should observe continuity and treat it with care. It was clear that the cancellation referred to specific timing; Erich Honecker had affirmed that postponement did not imply cancellation.

Comrades, the Politburo fully discussed the question of the development of relations between both German states. It is beyond doubt that the solution of the cardinal questions of our time, the securing of peace and international cooperation, cannot be separated from the necessity of gradually ordering relations between both German states even under the new aspects which are the focal point of international debates.

Our position is that it would serve the cause of peace, European security and cooperation between the two German states if:

Not only the GDR but also the FRG would press for the other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union in declaring their readiness to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons;

Not only the GDR but also the FRG were prepared to work for a Europe free from nuclear weapons;

Not only the GDR but also the FRG were to support the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO concerning reciprocal renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations;

Not only the GDR but also the FRG would press for an agreement to be reached at the Geneva negotiations concerning the number of intermediate-range missiles available to each side and the number of warheads for land-based and sea and air-launched missiles.

Not only the GDR but also the FRG would work to ensure that at the Geneva disarmament conference the United States is prepared to work out and conclude in the shortest possible time a treaty on the complete and general banning on nuclear weapons tests.

We are unreservedly in favor of accelerating the working out of an international convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, of reaching a convention on the banning of the neutron weapon, of immediately starting to negotiate on the banning of any kind of weapons in space, of concluding an international convention on the banning of radiological weapons and of solving more speedily the issue of greater security guarantees for nonnuclear states.

What is actually preventing the FRG from also committing to these important aims, which serve peace and the vital interests of the peoples?

Active Contribution of the Party to the Worldwide Joint Action in the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress

Comrades, in the implementation of the duty imposed by the 10th party congress to do all one can for the prevention of a nuclear world war -- with which imperialism is threatening mankind -- our party is actively working for dialogue, for understanding and joint action of the communist and workers' parties and of the other revolutionary and democratic parties and movements.

This cause was served by the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and our time -- the struggle for peace and social progress", which took place in Berlin from 11 to 16 April 1983.

At the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, 145 parties and movements from 111 countries participated in this worldwide meeting on the occasion of the 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx.

The conference became the biggest world anti-imperialist forum of communist and other revolutionary vanguard parties, of national revolutionary and national democratic, socialist and social democratic parties and organizations.

The guests used the opportunity to see something of the achievements of socialism in the country of Karl Marx' birth.

The statements by the foreign participants, official statements by numerous parties and the echo in international public opinion show that this initiative of our party was viewed as being in harmony with the times and that the conference fully met the expectations of those attending it.

It satisfied the urgent need of broad forces of the workers' movement and of other progressive and democratic movements to meet, in view of the present acute dangers threatening mankind. The open exchange of thoughts and views offered further opportunities and paths for understanding and close cooperation in the interest of preserving world peace as a basic precondition of social progress.

At the same time an impressive panorama of the struggles for social progress in the world was given in which the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are alive and stronger than ever before.

For our party and our people the results of this conference represent a great commitment to further successfully shape the developed socialist society and to continue to demonstrate international solidarity with all strugglers for the national and social liberation of the peoples.

Comrades, in March the regular meeting of the Central Committee secretaries for international and ideological issues of the fraternal parties from 11 socialist countries was held in Moscow. It was attended by Comrades Kurt Hager, Hermann Axen, and Joachim Herrmann.

The meeting dealt with topical issues of the political, ideological and propaganda work to discuss and implement the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries, as well as with the exchange of information on the activities occasioned by the Karl Marx commemorative days. The meeting devoted particular attention to the joint measures for repelling the anticommunist "crusade" launched by the most reactionary and aggressive forces.

Comrades, during the period of the report, the relations between the SED and the fraternal parties of socialist countries were systematically developed. Specific issues of cooperation and current international problems were the topic of the talks Comrade Hermann Axen has with Comrades Jaruzelski, Chernenko, Ponomarev, and Czyrek; the talks Comrade Werner Felde had with Comrades Nemeth, Havasi and Korom; the talks Comrade Kurt Hager had with Comrades Jaruzelski, Aczel and Czyrek; and the talks Comrade Guenter Mittag had with Comrades Zhivkov, Jakes, and Lenart. Some 14 study delegations of the SED Central Committee visited socialist countries and 11 delegations from fraternal parties visited our republic. This demonstrates the growing significance of the exchange of experiences in socialist and communist construction. In accordance with the party agreements the relations with fraternal parties of the socialist countries were further expanded on the bezirk level.

The Politburo attaches great importance to the cooperation between the youth of the GDR and the youth of Poland. This finds its expression in the agreement on holiday stays by 100,000 children and young people from Poland in the GDR and of 35,000 young people from the GDR in Poland. This great holiday campaign is an expression of fraternal cooperation and firm solidarity of the GDR with the Polish People's Republic.

Comrades, the relations with the fraternal parties of the developed capitalist countries also developed in accordance with the agreements reached in the period under review.

The SED sent delegations to the party congresses of the Greek Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, and the Danish Communist Party which were headed by Comrades Paul Verner, Konrad Naumann, and Inge Lange. Delegations of the SED to the congresses of the Workers' Communist Party of Sweden and the Labor Party of Switzerland were headed by Comrades Jochen Hertwig and Hans-Joachim Boehme.

A delegation headed by Comrade Horst Dohls participated in the events on the 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx in London and laid a wreath from the SED Central Committee at the monument to Karl Marx.

Comrades, with concern we are following the renewed dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. During the talks which Comrade Erich Honecker had in April with the general secretaries of the Communist Party of Israel and the Lebanese Communist Party, Me'ir Vilner and Georges Hawi, and with Khaddam, deputy prime minister

of the Syrian Arab Republic, our constant solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of the Middle East for their legitimate rights and interests was affirmed.

In view of the fact that the Israeli aggressors are preparing ever more openly for a new attack on Syria with the all-round support and backing of the Reagan administration, once again we declare our firm support for Syria. This end was also served by the visit of the delegation headed by Comrade Heinz Hoffmann to the Syrian Arab Republic.

We welcome the efforts of all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East to bring about their unity and to remove the dangerous international seat of conflict on the basis of the principles for a Middle East settlement worked out at the Fes conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution, a party and state delegation led by Werner Jarowski visited the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Comrades, in the period of the report, the relations with the fraternal parties and other friendly parties and political movements in Latin America were further developed and gradually deepened. Highpoints of relations were the talks Erich Honecker had with the first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia, Comrade Jorge Kolle; with the general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda; with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, Comrade Athos Fava; with the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Comrade Rodney Arismendi; with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, Comrade Shafik Jorge Handal; and with a delegation of the national executive of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front, headed by Comrade Henry Ruiz.

Our party stressed once again that it stands firmly at the side of the struggling peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it condemns most strongly the escalation of threats and intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of the states of Central America. We declare our firm solidarity to the people of Nicaragua in its struggle for freedom and independence. We take the view that the problems in Central Committee must be solved by political means on the basis of the strict observance of international law.

The SED is also purposefully developing its relations with the revolutionary vanguard parties and national liberation movements.

In March 1983 Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was in the GDR for a working visit. The friendly meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Machel demonstrated the high level of cooperation between our republic and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Comrade Werner Krolikowski, took part in the fourth party congress of Mozambique Liberation Front in Maputo.

The friendship visit by Comrade Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of the African National Union, to the GDR and the negotiations that Comrade Erich Honecker had with him inaugurated a new phase in the development and deepening of the relations between our parties and states. The firm alliance of the GDR and Zimbabwe in the joint struggle against imperialism, against the blackmailing policy of the South African racist regime, was further strengthened.

We affirm the firm solidarity of our party and of the GDR people with the patriotic forces in South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC] and condemn in the strongest terms the latest criminal act of murder by the racist regime in Pretoria of three young ANC freedom fighters who fought for the most just cause in the world, for freedom, human rights and human dignity.

The talks between comrades in the party leadership and Comrade Hadis Tedla, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, and with Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in Berlin at the end of April, also bear witness to the efforts of our party to strengthen and extend the bonds of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

The high esteem accorded by the GDR to the peace efforts and the struggle of the nonaligned countries for true independence and equal rights was expressed in the greetings address made by Erich Honecker to Indira Gandhi in her capacity as the chairman of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference.

The results of this conference in March 1983 in New Delhi confirmed the important role played by this group of states in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for detente and the spread of detente to all parts of the world, in the fight for arms limitation and disarmament, for peace zones and nuclear-free zones.

II

The Focus of Work Is the Further National Economic Performance Growth for the Benefit of the People and for Peace

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee concentrated to a great extent on the continued successful implementation of the economic strategy adopted by the 10th party congress.

In the economic field the main thing is to ensure the required performance growth to continue the tested policy of the main task amid the aggravated international class struggle.

For this the basic guidelines given by Comrade Erich Honecker at the fifth meeting of the Central Committee and at the consultations with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships point the way. This policy aimed at benefiting the people and securing peace met with a great response in our party and among all the people and created a great stimulus.

This is demonstrated by the work performances and the numerous contributions, statements, and letters of the working people from all sectors of the national economy to the Central Committee of our party. They clearly express the commitment to the policy of the SED and the readiness to contribute with great energy to universally strengthening the GDR and to securing peace. This is also expressed in the high targets of the militant programs of the basic organizations that are proving to be an important leadership instrument for the uniform mobilization of all forces and their concentrated use for solving the main tasks.

Characteristic is the will to make an even bigger personal contribution to higher productivity, effectiveness and quality of social labor through wise use of the economic strategy in order to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1983 plan. The further improvement of the working and living conditions of the people is inseparably linked with that.

The Politburo highly evaluates the outcome of the seminar of the SED Central Committee with the director generals of the combines and Central Committee party organizers held in Leipzig last March. The basic party branches have organized the struggle in all combines in order to implement the pledges made by the seminar participants in a letter to Comrade Honecker to exceed the plan targets for 1983 on increasing labor productivity by 1 percent.

As a result of this the proper prerequisites will be created in excess of the plan to achieve an additional industrial commodity output valued at M3.8 billion as well as an additional construction output valued at M271 million.

This constitutes a considerable initiative of great political and national economic significance. It is backed by the strength of more than three million workers, scientists, engineers and economists in the 156 centrally administered combines of industry, the building industry as well the transportation and communications sector and in the 66 bezirk-administered combines.

This has also been reaffirmed by the Politburo's evaluation of the past results and experiences in guiding the socialist competition in the Karl Marx Year of 1983. The socialist competition led by the trade unions is turning out to be a strong motor of economic performance increase for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR.

The conferences with the best workers, competition initiators, innovators and inventors jointly organized by the party, trade unions and the FDJ in the bezirke and kreise have substantially helped to stimulate this competition. These conferences have conveyed many tested experiences and have shown new ways and possibilities for the achievement of the key targets of the intensively enlarged reproduction through far-reaching competition initiatives.

The brigades that bear "Karl Marx's" honorable name as well as the more than 265,000 collectives struggling for the title of a "collective of socialist labor" have a considerable share in the competition results achieved thus far.

The efforts of the GDR people to further mold the developed socialist society have never been as great as they are now. The basic idea of paying tribute to Karl Marx by comprehensively strengthening our worker-peasant state is everywhere reflected in the working people's competition initiative.

The Central Committee expresses its cordial thanks to the workers class, the cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, youth, and women and to all working people for their creative and outstanding work achievements.

Successful Struggle for Comprehensive Fulfillment and Purposeful Overfulfillment of the 1983 National Economic Plan

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo has dealt every month with the fulfillment of the national economic plan and has made all the required stipulations in order to continue the stable and dynamic growth of the national economy. The comrades in the Council of Ministers were enjoined to carry out the adopted measures.

The results of plan fulfillment up to May show that it has been possible to achieve considerable economic growth and to score a significant lead in plan fulfillment.

The plan for industrial commodity output was fulfilled by the national economy by 101.5 percent as of the end of May. As a result it was possible to provide industrial products valued at M1.8 billion in excess of the plan for supplies to the population

and the national economy as well as for exports. By the end of May the growth of the commodity output in industry had totaled 4.5 percent.

A successful start was made in the industrial combines and enterprises and in the building industry to work according to the measures for the further improvement of the management, planning and economic cost accounting adopted by the Politburo this February.

This is particularly reflected by the considerable increase in net output. Its growth rate of 6 percent substantially exceeded that of commodity output. This development of net output is an expression of the progressing intensification, of the performance increase through higher efficiency, of decreasing production expenditures and of a further and further improvement in the utilization of the available raw materials, other materials and power sources as well as of the basic assets.

Out of the 132 centrally administered industrial combines 124 have fulfilled or exceeded the plan for industrial commodity output and 125 have fulfilled or exceeded the plan for net output. The combines with outstanding results in increasing both commodity and net output include the Erfurt Microelectronics Combine, the Brandenburg Quality and Refined Steel Combine, the Dresden Germed Pharmaceutical Combine, the Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine, the Weissenfels Footwear Combine, and many others.

The working people in the coal and power industry have ensured supplies of fuel and power to the population and economy through high production performances. It was possible at the same time to replace other previously imported power sources with domestic raw soft coal or briquets. Since the beginning of the year 760,000 tons of raw brown coal and 563,000 tons of sifted coal as well as 292 million cubic meters of city gas have been in excess of the plan targets.

Comrades, this year, too, the production increase was achieved through growing labor productivity. It rose 5.1 percent in industry compared with the same period last year.

The fine results achieved in the struggle for cutting costs and obtaining high profits also reflect the enterprising actions of our country's working people. The centrally administered industry has achieved a M587 million higher profit compared with the same period last year.

Some combines, however, have not yet achieved the required pace of growth in the national economy, in cutting production expenditures and costs as well as in making profits.

The Politburo has enjoined the comrades in the Council of Ministers through performance comparisons to organize work in all combines according to the yardsticks for intensification adopted at the fifth Central Committee session and to see to it that month after month the target figures for performance evaluation are complied with and exceeded.

The production targets in the building industry were fulfilled by 101.5 percent by the end of May and lead in plan fulfillment, valued at M248 million, was obtained. The net output growth totaled 7.9 percent and labor productivity rose 7.7 percent compared with the same period last year. The output of the construction industry rose 3.4 percent.

The national economy's transportation requirements were met by transportation in the first 5 months of this year. The process of shifting transportation from road to rail and to inland navigation was successfully continued. It was possible to more effectively shape transportation processes through a rational adjustment of the cooperation relations and cuts in expenditures, including the saving of fuels.

It is now important on the basis of these achievements to even more consistently combine the continuous ensuring of all transportation tasks with the struggle for strict compliance with fuel allotments, and to achieve maximum possible savings of liquid power sources.

Comrades, the material-technical base of our national economy was strengthened according to plan. Investments involving M10.2 billion had been implemented in industry as of the end of May. This constitutes a 9.7-percent increase.

The cooperative farmers and the workers in agriculture, forestry and the food industry have scored significant achievements in safeguarding the nutrition of the populace and supplies of raw materials to industry. The state procurement of cattle for slaughter, milk and eggs as of the end of May exceeded the plan. As a result it was possible to provide 6.7 kilotons of cattle for slaughter, 161 kilotons of milk and 144 million eggs in excess of the plan targets for supplies.

The cooperative farmers and workers have made great efforts to increase breeding results and to resolutely cut animal losses. In the first 4 months of this year animal losses were considerably reduced compared with the same period last year. This reduction totaled more than 28 percent for cattle and pigs.

As of 31 May the working people in forestry had supplied 4.4 million solid meters of raw lumber to the national economy, fulfilling the plan by 112.2 percent.

Comrades, all in all, the past 5 months have again produced strong economic growth even though it must not be overlooked that higher paces had been preset in some fields.

The Social Political Program Is Being Further Successfully Implemented

Comrades, the growing economic capacity in all fields of the national economy made it possible to secure the achieved material and cultural living standard of the GDR people and to gradually develop it.

The certainty that in our socialist society the fruit of the struggle for higher productivity, efficiency and quality benefits the working people themselves time and again proves to be a strong driving force for our advancement.

Much has been done to further consistently implement our party's key social policy task, the housing building program. The construction of apartments in the centers of the workers class continued at a high level according to plan. As of the end of May building workers had built or modernized 75,213 apartments. This is 4,450 more than envisaged by the plan. As a result the housing conditions of some 225,000 citizens have improved thus far.

The plan targets have been fulfilled or exceeded in handing over communal institutions, particularly for the care and education of children. It was possible by the end of May to commission for utilization 3,812 slots in nurseries, 7,788 slots in kindergartens, 661 classrooms and 20 school gymnasiums.

Good progress was also noted in the further development of the capital of Berlin. The Kaulsdorf-North residential complex, which was completed with good quality by the Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg Bezirke is an expression of how the building workers of the entire republic, headed by our youth in the FDJ Berlin initiative, are giving their best at the side of their Berlin colleagues.

The Politburo decision to improve transportation facilities in the GDR capital of Berlin is very important, since it will help to beautify even more the appearance of our capital and further improve the working people's working and living conditions.

The Politburo decision takes into consideration the fact that the standard of the transportation facilities and traffic operations must be resolutely enhanced and shaped to the advantage of the citizens. The stipulation to gradually reconstruct and renew these facilities and to expand them for the necessary traffic development in the new residential areas is also very important. It is important to exemplarily maintain the means of transportation and facilities, including the railway stations, and to make their appearance more attractive. We assume that this decision will elicit the approval of Berliners.

Comrades, the maintenance, modernization and reconstruction of the available housing space is becoming increasingly important for solving the housing issue as a social problem until 1990. The further development of the performance and effectiveness of the kreis-administered building enterprises, including the building crafts, is of a decisive importance for this.

Perceptible progress has been achieved above all wherever the kreis leaderships of our party are purposefully promoting the initiative of the construction workers and of the population in the "Join in!" contest.

The performances in the building repairs of residential buildings as a whole are now 12 percent above those achieved in the same period of last year.

We must draw attention to the fact, however, that there are still considerable distinctions between individual cities and kreise. These constitute great reserves for increasing both output and productivity, which must be tapped through well-organized performance comparisons and through the mandatory application of tested experiences and optimum performance levels on an increasing scale.

This May the Politburo dealt in detail with these questions and adopted the required measures. These measures focus on a further acceleration of the qualification of the management, planning, preparation and organization of work. Those crafts which are indispensable for the maintenance of roofs and chimneys as well as for other urgent construction measures in order to preserve the value of the buildings must be purposefully developed.

Comrades, in keeping with their great political significance the Politburo devoted particular attention to problems related to supplies for the population.

The combines of the centrally-administered and bezirk-administered industry alone had provided M20 billion worth of consumer goods for supplies to the population by the end of May. Thus, they exceeded the plan by M614 million.

On the basis of increased production and growing monetary receipts, the citizens of our country purchased commodities valued at almost M41 billion in the first 5 months of this year.

Month after month the population was reliably supplied with the essential commodities. It was possible not only to keep up the high level of both supplies and consumption, but even in part to increase it. A 101.3-percent plan fulfillment was achieved in the field of services and repairs for the population. As far as the thousand little things are concerned, commodity supplies in essence were also provided according to plan.

It is necessary to even more effectively implement the turnover and trade procedures through further intensification measures, to further cut trade losses and to offer the consumer goods provided in a more attractive manner.

Comrades, greater efforts are required in the manufacture of high-quality industrial consumer goods in order to make the good offered more comprehensive and attractive in keeping with the demands of the population. Therefore, the significant initiatives of combines and enterprises aimed at producing new consumer goods valued at some M21 billion this year are very valuable. This totals 25 percent of the consumer good production of industry and is M3 billion more than in 1982.

The Politburo has enjoined the ministers to bring the measures required for increasing production capacities to bear on a short-term basis by means of consistent rationalization. It is particularly important to more rapidly utilize the findings of science and technology for the manufacture of consumer goods in order to produce new products for the population on a much greater scale and for exports produced with domestic raw materials that require fewer materials and power, are more highly refined, more profitable and of higher quality.

In this context the Politburo stresses the responsibility of the ministers and director generals of those combines that are predominantly manufacturing production means to manufacture consumer goods. It is important after such fine examples as at the Mansfeld Combine, the combine for pneumatic and refrigeration technical equipment or the Textima Combine to make an even greater contribution to consumer good production in all combines.

The new bezirk-administered combines must be given even more support by the state and economic management organs to ensure that they substantially boost the manufacture of consumer goods for the country and for exports and that they respond to emerging demands more rapidly and flexibly.

To Raise the Contribution of Science and Technology Toward Increasing National Economic Effectiveness and Thus Toward the Growth of the National Income

Comrades, it is of basic significance for our further advancement that in the first months of this year the plans of science and technology were steadily and continuously fulfilled, and that increasingly more technical solutions with creative content were achieved.

Since the beginning of this year the results of nearly 1,900 tasks from the Science and Technology State Plan and from enterprise plans have been carried over into production. Through this alone, a production volume of M12.8 billion will be turned out this year with a substantially higher labor productivity, effectiveness and quality.

The Politburo is drawing the attention of the party organizations and the executives in the state and economic sector to the need to circumspectly resolutely, and fully utilize the many existing possibilities for further shortening the time for practical application of scientific-technical findings and for exceeding the planned economic benefit. The results and experiences permit two fundamental conclusions to be drawn for more effectively directing work in research and technology.

First, it is necessary for the quick growth of labor productivity, effectiveness, and product quality to tangibly improve the economic yield through a higher creative level of scientific-technical performances.

There are still too many scientific-technical performances and results that do not go beyond what is known and what exists on the world market. However, the growing demands of our people and the needs of exports require more new products that are marked by original ideas regarding utility characteristics and attractive design, and that can be turned out without delay in a quantity that meets the demand.

Such new developments must be started when setting the scientific-technical project targets, for which binding high performance targets must be stipulated in the official duty record.

Second, it is necessary that new competitive products become more predominant in production and in the range of export products of the national economy.

From this results an important management task for every director general -- to promote bold new ideas for products and processes with the aid of a thorough farsighted analysis of the needs of customers and users and of market development. To this end the cooperation between the marketing organs and the research and development departments must become even closer.

At the same time it is essential to quickly and thoroughly increase the contribution made by scientific-technical work to raise labor productivity. Last year, for example, more than 500 million work hours were saved through the utilization of scientific-technical results.

This saving did not, however, bring for the national economy the results it should have brought in terms of higher labor productivity and reduction of costs. Analyses show that a large share was utilized for work outside of the production sectors, or was used up as a result of a standstill or waiting periods without any gain in effectiveness.

Hence the Politburo has asked the comrades in the Council of Ministers to draw the necessary conclusions regarding the general change in the situation in this field. What is necessary is simply to far more comprehensively utilize the working hours saved by scientific-technical achievements to gain more manpower for the manufacture of means of rationalization, the production of high quality consumer goods, and the three-shift utilization of the machines and plants.

To Make More Effective Use of the Basic Aspects and the Social Labor Potential

Comrades, in the period under review, the Politburo has adopted decisions concerning a further concentration of investment activity on the economically decisive projects with an essentially shorter realization period and a higher economic effectiveness.

What matters is to find large-scale practical solutions that combine the use of industrial robots and the use of microelectronics with the modernization of existing production plants in such a way that highly productive technologies and processes can produce a great economic effect in a minimum of time.

Hence the Politburo has stipulated measures for the speedier realization of automated production sectors in the metal processing industry. This also includes the purposeful expansion of capacities for the manufacture of means of production at the combines, and its supplementation with special scientific-technical construction and project-planning groups.

In connection with the implementation of the 1983 economic plan, the Politburo concerned itself with the effective utilization of existing basic assets. The party organizations and the state executives have the task of waging even more consistently the struggle for extending the daily utilization period of the highly productive machines and plants, especially by increasing shift work.

Here it is particularly important to ensure the multishift utilization of the more than 23,000 existing industrial robots in our national economy, and the necessary saving of jobs and manpower connected with it.

In the interest of a high utilization of the existing production potential, the Politburo has stipulated measures aimed at ensuring strict order and discipline in fully utilizing the working hours regulated by law. It is essential to ensure a high performance per work day until the last day of the year.

This also includes using the social labor potential as effectively as possible in accordance with qualifications and the economic requirements. As a result of thorough analyses, the Politburo has instructed the chairmen of the bezirk assemblies to examine the use of the labor potential in their territories and to submit conclusions for future work.

The State Plan Commission chairman has been instructed to work out conclusions on the scale of the national economy for planning and use in accordance with the qualifications of the social labor potential.

Reduction of Production Input -- an Important Reserve for the Growth of the National Income

Comrades, the Politburo has dealt with the current state of implementing decisions on an economical use of energy and materials, and has stipulated measures aimed at further progress in the development and the most efficient utilization of our own energy, raw material and industrial material resources. Here we can rely on outstanding results that must be further expanded. Thus, through purposeful work in many sectors of the national economy, we have succeeded in achieving a higher output in the first 5 months of this year with an absolutely declining energy input.

In comparison with the international level, however, electrical energy is produced in our country with an excessive input of primary energy resources. What can be achieved in this field, too, is shown by last year's saving of about 2 million tons of raw lignite by the lignite power plant combine.

The economic gain of this saving is shown by the fact that more than M100 million are needed for development and mining costs in producing 1 million tons of raw lignite.

It is all the more important now to establish operating rules in all boiler plants that meet the high energy saving requirements.

Therefore, the Politburo has instructed the minister of coal and energy the other ministers, and the directors general of the combines to check the energy consumption norms at short notice. Through the quotas such norm targets that require higher scientific-technical performances and thus ensure a greater economic effect must be fixed.

A directive adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat contains the basic targets for the stable supply of all sectors of the national economy and of the people with power and fuels in the winter of 1983-84. The central question for a safe energy supply also during the coming winter is the continued ensuring of a high performance increase in lignite mining to substitute imported energy resources, and the speedier fulfillment of the targets for ensuring the most efficient and most economical use of energy. Preparations for the coming winter must be marked by such a sense of responsibility that the toughest conditions are assumed and any possibility of a surprise is excluded.

The struggle of the party organizations and the party control must be intensified to ensure the complete fulfillment of the targets for replacing fuel oil with raw lignite, and for saving liquid fuels through lowering fuel consumption and reducing transportation requirements.

An even greater share of shipments must be transferred from road to railroad. The Reichsbahn offers for smooth and quick railroad service must be decisively improved. Moreover, it is necessary to consistently continue railroad electrification in compliance with the stipulations of the Politburo and to accelerate the substitution of gasoline and diesel oil for taxis and trucks with natural gas, liquid gas, and other fuels.

The measures designed to save bituminous coal coke and bituminous coal must also be more speedily implemented.

In all combines, bezirks, and kreise, secondary raw materials must be more consistently procured and must be used for economic growth.

The Further Development of Foreign Economic Relations -- a Fundament of Our National Economic Growth

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo constantly paid great attention to tasks involving foreign economic relations. Here the first and foremost questions were those of further deepening the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries.

In its assessment of the results of the friendship visit of the party-state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to the Soviet Union, the Politburo highly evaluated the agreed measures for further deepening economic cooperation. The arrangement to stipulate the basic directions of long-term cooperation in science, technology, and production until the year 2000, and to conclude an appropriate agreement is especially being regarded as a step of special significance for strengthening the economic foundations of the friendship between the two countries.

Comrade Erich Honecker at the same time handed over to Comrade Yuriy Andropov proposals to develop the scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the USSR until 1990 and beyond. They are aimed at even more efficiently exhausting the advantages of socialism and its planned economy for the benefit of our peoples and at considerably increasing the labor productivity and effectiveness.

The 185 agreements in the economic sector that exist now after the recent meeting of the Joint GDR-USSR Government Commission express the multifaceted nature and long-term character of our cooperation. The agreements in the fields of microelectronics and robot technology have special prospects.

Great possibilities are opening up for our combines and export enterprises within the framework of the implementation of the foodstuffs and consumer goods program in the USSR. The Politburo has confirmed the necessary decisions on this on the basis of the Soviet proposals to support this program.

In the meantime the planning organs of both countries have agreed on concrete measures for cooperation in the period 1983-1990. On the basis of projects, processes, machines and equipment from the GDR, bread factories, fruit and vegetable stores, milling and mixed fodder enterprises as well as grain silos, among other things, will be built and modernized in the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the comprehensive deliveries by the Soviet Union of raw materials and energy resources form an essential basis for our national economic planning. Therefore, the participation of our economy in such projects in the USSR that guarantees the supply of raw materials to our national economy on a long-term basis is of great importance. This also includes the participation of the GDR in building the Urengoy-Ushgorod natural gas pipeline.

At present nearly 9,000 GDR working people are competing with exemplary commitment to overfulfill the plan targets at the central youth project "Natural Gas Route," headed by 2,600 communists and over 5,000 FDJ members.

Comrades, the Politburo attaches great importance to the efforts of the CEMA countries to even more efficiently shape the socialist economic integration.

The Politburo approved the attendance of the delegation headed by Comrade Guenter Mittag at the Consultative Meeting of the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist and Workers Parties of the CEMA members countries and their countries' permanent representatives in February and April of this year in Moscow.

The Central Committee of our party is convinced that the meeting of the CEMA member countries at the highest level in Moscow will introduce a new phase to their fruitful multilateral cooperation.

Comrades, in solving the foreign economic tasks of the GDR, the Leipzig Spring Fair of 1983 has significantly contributed to developing the universally advantageous international economic relations and the peaceful cooperation between states with diverse social systems.

The talks held by Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership at the exhibition stands of 52 countries met with an internationally strong response. They considerably contributed to a good atmosphere at the fair and promoted business activity.

As a result of the high production performances of the working people of our country, the plan for exports to the USSR had been fulfilled by 103.2 percent as of the end of May this year. Compared to the same period last year this means an increase of 17 percent. Exports to the other socialist countries planned for the first 5 months of 1983 was fulfilled and an increase of 8 percent was achieved.

The Politburo stresses the responsibility of the government, of any minister and general director to ensure that the agreements are conscientiously observed in the interest of all socialist countries with regard to quantity, quality, and date.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee has assigned to the bezirk leaderships concrete tasks for party control in the field of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries in the year 1983.

Comrades, in the first 5 months of this year an export surplus was achieved in exports to the nonsocialist economic area. The target for this period, however, had been set higher. The responsible ministers have been instructed to emphatically implement the tasks set for the further implementation of the 1983 plan and for the preparation of the 1984 national economic plan. The conditions for that are not getting easier. No one can count on an end of the capitalist economic crisis. The economic war by imperialist aggressive circles against the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries also continues unabated.

The Politburo has instructed the responsible comrades of the Council of Ministers as well as the general directors of the combines and foreign trade enterprises to decisively intensify the struggle for fulfilling the export plan as a fundamental, national economic task.

Further Successful Implementation of the 1983 National Economic Plan Closely Linked With Working Out a 1984 Plan Aimed at High Performances

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo has dealt in detail with the preparation of the national economic plan and the state budget plan for 1984. The basic line for working it out was decided. It aims at making a decisive contribution to universally strengthening the GDR and thus to securing peace by further implementing the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress.

On the basis of a considerable increase of the labor productivity, effectivity and quality of social labor, the main thing is to continue the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Entirely in this spirit, the SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of Ministers, and the National Executive Committee of the FDGB have decided a joint directive for working out the 1984 national economic plan that has already been published.

From its meeting today the Central Committee instructs the executives in state and economic, bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as the party organizations to closely link the detailed discussion and the working out of the 1984 national economic plan with the struggle for universally fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1983 plan.

The most far-reaching classification of particularly the qualitative characteristics of the state tasks for the 1984 plan for the work collectives and the working places will be of great value for a constructive plan discussion. The main thing is to carefully evaluate all competition initiatives, proposals, references and criticism of the working people as well as the recommendations contained in the statements of the trade unions.

Comrades, in accordance with the order of the fifth meeting of the Central Committee the Politburo decided measures to further improve the management, planning and economic accounting in February. Thus the conclusions were drawn that result from the far-reaching changes in the GDR economy by means of the intensively expanded reproduction.

The contribution of the combines and enterprises to the national income is becoming more and more important. Therefore net production, profit, and the products and achievements for the people and for exports are given more importance in the performance evaluation of the combines and enterprises. From the adopted measures the necessary conclusions must be drawn and it must be ensured that they become fully effective in the spirit of a higher effectiveness.

On the Implementation of the Party's Agricultural Policy

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee have repeatedly dealt with the implementation of the agricultural policy adopted by the 10th party congress and the tasks set by the 12th Peasants Congress in this connection.

The results of the plan fulfillment during the first 5 months of this year show that the cooperative peasants and the workers are developing manifold initiatives to increase the performance capacity of our agriculture and its contribution to the national income.

Important stimuli for the work of the basic organizations in the LPC's, horticultural producer cooperatives, and state farms, as well as for the qualification of the leadership and management activity of the party and state organs emanated from the

meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships and the central meeting with leadership cadres and practitioners of the socialist agriculture in Markkleeberg.

The cooperative peasants and workers in the socialist competition are struggling with great commitment and resourcefulness in the socialist competition following the example of the Goehlen cooperation to fulfill their tasks and the commitments they have undertaken.

As a result of intensification it was possible to further increase production while reducing the expenditure of funds. There is noticeable progress in further deepening the cooperation and the social and economic development of villages in many places.

The Politburo has adopted measures to secure the planned animal production in 1983 and to radically reduce the animal losses.

In the next months the main thing will be for the collectives in the plant and animal production to create the necessary prerequisites for daily fulfilling the plans for the state procurement of animal products in the second half of the year and to do everything for a high and stable production in 1984.

It is important to develop all reserves for fodder production in the cooperatives that is in line with demands and for the reproduction and the development of the animal stocks in any LPG and any state farm.

The development of the stocks and the reduction of the losses in the first months of this year prove that the critical references of the fifth Central Committee meeting have been taken seriously.

The results achieved in this connection, however, are not sufficient. Therefore the struggle for increasing results in animal raising and for reducing animal losses is to be waged with even more energy. Here the Communists must be at the head and the basic organization must exercise constant party control.

As experience shows, work based on the stable-related [stallbezogen] maximum yield concepts has stood its test. Through it reserves can be developed by constant performance comparisons, the competition can be organized in a vivid form and the results of science and technology linked with the experiences of the best peasants can be applied comprehensively.

In the Politburo decision particular attention was focused on the required increase in the quality and effectiveness of the work of the people employed in animal production. Thus far 5,635 animal keepers, including 3,244 milkers, have been enlisted who have started to work in the meantime. A total of 20,296 animal keepers have begun with a zootechnical education and 14,911 animal keepers have started training for a milker's license. A total of 80,668 animal keepers have participated in a workplace-related scientific-technical qualification training.

By assuming sponsorships over 218 animal production LPG's, by enlisting thus far 1,124 youths in animal production and by means of numerous other activities within the FDJ "Animal Production" initiative, our youth has made an important contribution to all this, which must be also encouraged with all possible vigor in the future.

Each LPG chairman is dutybound to enable the animal shed collectives to accomplish high performances and also to create all the proper prerequisites for the effective employment of the newly enlisted animal keepers and milkers.

The party and state organs in the kreise and bezirke, but also the local people's representations in the communities, as well as the social organizations, should constantly pay close attention to developing animal production. What is important in this context is first and foremost direct assistance to the LPG's, particularly to those that are lagging in their performance standards.

Comrades, the Central Committee Secretariat adopted measures for preparing the harvest and the fall work. The harvesting campaign requires utmost readiness for action from all cooperative farmers and workers in the plant and animal production, as well as in the cooperative institutions. A total of 125-130 million tons of harvested products must be collected, transported, prepared, processed, or stored.

In view of the scope of this task it is correct that many basic organizations have already adopted specific decisions for the political guidance of the harvesting campaign, and for the political work of the communists among the harvesting collectives. All efforts must be focused on making the harvest a matter of concern for the entire village. This applies to the full readiness for action and utilization of the agricultural equipment at all times as well as to gleaning operations on the areas under potatoes and sugarbeets. Whatever has been planted must be collected without fail and nothing must be lost.

Each LPG should lay the foundations for high yields in 1984 through the extensive planting of intermediate crops, immediate replanting of fields and through measures for improving soil fertility. The best results are being obtained in those LPG's and VEB's that are operating on the basis of the programs for effective soil utilization according to plot-related maximum yield concepts.

Comrades, in order to supply foodstuffs to the population and raw materials to industry it is even more important to make effective use of all the agricultural raw materials. This is a common concern of agriculture, the processing enterprises, and of trade.

The bezirk and kreis councils should particularly concentrate their efforts on ensuring that through a close cooperation between agriculture and trade the entire harvest of vegetables and fruit is made available for supplies and that nothing is wasted.

It has proved to be useful that agricultural enterprises, the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association and the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers and Small Livestock Raisers, with the support of other enterprises and institutions as well of the local organs, are providing facilities for the processing of vegetables, fruit, and of other agricultural produce in the villages. It is in the interest of good supplies if the greatest possible amount of the foodstuffs produced in an area is also processed there and if it reaches the consumers without long transports. This also yields national economic benefits.

The individual production of the cooperative farmers, workers, and members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers and Small Livestock Raisers has substantially increased on the basis of the decisions of the 10th party congress. Thus in 1982 the sales of fruit increased by 110,000 tons to 215,000 tons, of vegetables by 6,700 tons to 147,000 tons and of honey by 2,600 tons to 5,700 tons. At the same time direct deliveries to large kitchens, enterprises, and other institutions by small producers, as well as sales at weekly markets have considerably increased. This development must be purposefully further encouraged.

Comrades, as before, central to the party's work is the political and economic consolidation of the LPG's and an even better utilization of the potential of cooperative property. It is necessary to further strengthen the responsibility of each cooperative and each member for a high, effective production. In doing so the most

important concern is to even more rapidly develop the considerable production and effectivity reserves in our agriculture and to purposefully reduce the unfounded differences between the performance levels of the LPG's.

This requires an intensification of the political-ideological work of the party's basic organizations, as well as direct assistance of the kreis leaderships and kreis councils to those LPG's that are not yet fully utilizing their potentials.

In this connection the constant comparison of performances between LPG's, enterprises and collectives constitutes an important method of making the experiences of the best the yardstick for all to apply them mandatorily everywhere. It is necessary more than ever in each cooperative, section, and brigade to scrupulously measure, weigh and calculate and to tangibly stimulate the work performance.

Comrades, the Politburo stresses that cooperation has proved its worth in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress and of the 12th Peasant Congress and that the further consolidation of the LPG's substantially depends on a close and trustful cooperation between plant and animal production. In doing so the cooperation councils are becoming increasingly important for the expert management and planning of the uniform reproduction process. Experience has confirmed that it is correct to promote the territorial enterprise and labor organization and to develop the work with standing party groups and section party organizations.

As the sixth congress of the GDR's agricultural-scientific society has made evident, we possess in agriculture and forestry a vast potential of experience and scientifically qualified cadres. It is important to utilize them even more effectively as propagandists and organizers of scientific-technical progress in the cooperatives and enterprises.

It is important to even more purposefully enhance the contribution of the agricultural scientists and of their partners for an accelerated increase in the yields of plant and animal production. It is important to more consistently wage the struggle for more top performances and for a greater scientific lead in decisive fields.

Comrades, the party's kreis leaderships and basic branches as well as the state organs have performed extensive political-ideological, economic, and organizational work in preparation for the agricultural price reform in keeping with the Politburo decision in order to familiarize the cooperative farmers and workers in detail with the basic concerns and objectives of the agricultural price reform.

In the discussions the agricultural price reform is being appreciated as an expression of the further consolidation of the alliance between the workers class and the class of cooperative farmers. It is also important in the future to extensively answer all the cooperative farmers' questions so that the national economic significance of the agricultural price reform is correctly understood everywhere.

Proceeding from the objectives of the agricultural price reform many collectives have tapped additional reserves for stepping up performances and for cutting production costs in the fulfillment of the 1983 plan and in the discussions of the 1984 draft plan. In keeping with the decisions of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat, intensive political work is being carried out in the villages and kreise to develop the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association as a socialist mass organization of the cooperative farmers and gardeners. Its members are making an important contribution to consolidating the LPG's and to closely linking agricultural production with social life in the villages. This objective is also served by the elections held to prepare the Seventh Central Delegates' Conference of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association. The bezirk and

kreis leaderships of our party should provide effective political and organizational assistance in all this.

Comrades, the Politburo dealt with the problems of socialist environmental control and particularly with further measures for the protection of our forests. In doing so there was particular appreciation for the great work effort which the forestry workers are undertaking in order to provide lumber for our national economy according to plan and at the same time also to systematically carry out afforestation work. Outstanding performances were also achieved in the further recovery of windfall in the Bezirk of Suhl, Gera, and Erfurt. Supported by more than 12,000 working people from all strata of the population, this year forestry workers have thus far processed more than 797,000 solid meters of windfall and have carried out reafforestation work on more than 20,000 hectares.

The Central Committee thanks all those who have committed themselves to solving these important forestry tasks.

The Politburo regards it as an important concern of our socialist society to do everything possible for the protection of our forests. Far-reaching measures were adopted for this purpose that guarantee even better utilization of the lumber resources of our forests and the safeguarding of the results of environmental control on a long-term basis. Steps were also initiated in this context to enhance the responsibility of the district rangers and senior foresters and to fully safeguard order and security in the forests.

III

On Problems of Socialist State Power, Alliance Policy, and Intellectual-Cultural Life

Comrades, in the period under review the authority and functional capacity of the worker-peasant power were further enhanced under the party's leadership, and the socialist system was reliably protected against any enemy attacks.

Through the effective activities of the people's representatives, local councils, and mayors, the citizens' readiness to cooperate in social affairs was effectively utilized for a high performance increase in the national economy.

The fact that more and more local state organs are enhancing their efforts to effectively manage economic processes by means of a territorial rationalization has had a beneficial impact.

This was also expressed in a report presented by the Ludwigslust Kreis leadership to the Central Committee Secretariat on experiences and results of the party and mass work in the villages. In this connection it was underlined that the party's uniform political leadership of the social forces must be further intensified in order to make the implementation of our agricultural policy the cause of the entire village. For this the influence of the party in those communities and parts of villages in which there are no basic organizations must be guaranteed and increased.

Regular meetings with citizens, assemblies of residents everywhere, and personal talks on topical political questions and on subjects that are of concern to the village and the people themselves are to be applied on an even broader basis and qualified.

The political work of the leading party organs and basic organizations is to ensure that everywhere state discipline, respect for the law, and the personal responsibility of the executives in all social fields are consistently implemented.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee accepted a report on the results and experiences in the Dresden and Neubrandenburg Bezirke in selecting and preparing tested production workers for state functions. Analysis shows that the leading role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party has further increased in the state organs.

The experiences gained in these and other bezirke in cadre work are of great significance in connection with the next communal elections. In close cooperation with the friendly parties and the mass organizations the main thing is to train experienced cadres in a timely way to take over state functions.

Comrades, the National People's Army [NVA], the GDR border troops, the Ministry for State Security and the organs of the Ministry of Interior have all met the political and military demands in the period under review. The political-moral condition of the armed organs has further strengthened. It is marked by the attitude of the collectives to struggle for fulfilling the orders in the interest of protecting socialism and peace every day.

The cooperation of the NVA with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal socialist armies was further and successfully developed in accordance with the plan. Highlights were the joint troop exercise "Avalanche 83", the "Soyuz 83", exercise, which ended a few days ago, and the "Week of Comradeship-in-Arms."

During his visit to units of the Soviet Army Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that the armed forces of our socialist military coalition have never before had such a great responsibility for the fate of mankind because we want the present and future generations to be spared a nuclear inferno. Therefore, we keep fighting strength and combat readiness at the necessary level.

Comrades, there is great appreciation for the achievements and activities of the friendly parties which are proving themselves to be alliance partners that act creatively and as fellow fighters of the party of the workers class in implementing the decisions of their party congresses.

The meeting of Comrade Erich Honecker with the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front once again confirmed the joint will to meet the targets set by the party through responsible work and thus meet the vital interests of the members of all classes and strata. That is an expression of the firm political-moral unity of our people.

Millions of citizens are reaffirming their peace will through active social participation, particularly in the competition "Beautify our cities and communities -- Join in!" In the 5 months thus far of the Karl Marx Year there have been outstanding achievements again in this traditional citizens' initiative that are far above the results of the past year.

The Politburo notes with satisfaction and in agreement with the National Council of the National Front that the action capability of the local committees has further increased and their social and political composition has improved. This positive development is to be purposefully continued. The kreis and local leaderships of our party should even more actively support the creation and activation of village committees of the National Front in rural communities.

Comrades, the "Peace Meeting of the Youth of Socialist Countries" in Potsdam and Berlin and the "Whitsun Meetings of the Youth" in all bezirke and kreise of our republic was the climax of the "Peace Drive of the FDJ."

The meetings once again demonstrated the political maturity of the youth of the GDR and their readiness to score even greater achievements for the strengthening and defense of the socialist homeland. They were convincing proof of the commitment of the youth of the GDR to the policy of the SED. Participating in over 7,000 events in all bezirke and kreise, including 423 major events were over 6 million FDJ members, Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers, youth of all strata, citizens of all generations together with foreign guests from 36 countries.

The peace demonstrations by 250,000 people in Potsdam along with the speech by Erich Honecker, which was enthusiastically greeted, and the participation of other members and candidate members of the Politburo became a unanimous demonstration of the desire for peace and socialism, against the intensive armament and confrontation policy of imperialism and against the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

With the active participation of representative delegations from youth organizations of socialist countries from four continents, the peace meeting became an impressive festival of the youth of the socialist world.

The Central Committee thanks the FDJ for organizing these powerful peace demonstrations and all working people who participated in them.

The Central Committee Secretariat has accepted a report by the FDJ Central Council on the results of the FDJ and Pioneer Council elections. The conclusions reached on continuing the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" to prepare for the 35th anniversary of the GDR were confirmed.

The FDJ is preparing for the National Youth Festival that will take place in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, from 8 to 10 June 1984. All party leaderships were instructed to further actively support the FDJ in implementing the peace drive.

Our party is certain that significant stimuli will emanate from the forthcoming Congress of the GDR Working Youth to mobilize the working youth for the further performance increase in our national economy. Young workers, cooperative peasants, apprentices, and members of the intelligentsia are successfully working at over 100,000 youth projects to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the national economic plan.

The promotion of the creativity of the youth in the "Fair of Masters of Tomorrow" movement has been and will remain of fundamental importance for the communist education of the young generation. The party organizations should support the idea that the youth is involved in solving important scientific-technological tasks in any enterprise and any cooperative.

Comrades, great achievements were also scored in the past months to further develop physical culture and sports. Our socialist sports organization unites over 3.3 million men and women athletes who are developing outstanding initiatives and activities in the socialist contest "Spartakiad and Sport Festival Relay 83."

At the meeting of the festival and Spartakiad committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, as host of the Leipzig festival, gave the orientation for the last phase of preparations for this important sports event. Everywhere in the republic and above all in the city of the festival the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports festival and the Ninth Children and Youth Spartakiad are being prepared with great devotion. Over 40,000 men and women athletes are preparing themselves with their over 3,000 trainers and supervisors in thousands of teams for the big event. Now the main thing is to produce high-quality events and contests in close cooperation with all state and social forces.

We can note that our competitive athletes are maintaining the recognized position of the GDR among the world's leading countries in sports and are well prepared to worthily represent the GDR at the 1984 Olympic Games. This was also demonstrated by the outstanding fighting performance of our cyclists with their individual and team success at the 36th International Peace Race which was an impressive demonstration for peace.

In the autumn this year the members of our socialist sports movement will hold elections. They are important for the further strengthening of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation and for increasing its vigilance in the development of physical culture and sports in the second half of the eighties. The party organizations should actively support the elections.

The main thing above all is to give the children and youth sports an even broader basis. For this it is necessary for the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation to make even more good trainers available. The same applies to the further development of mass sports in general which is to include ever broader strata of the population.

Comrades, an active contribution to the implementation of our party's decisions has been made by the Socialist Women's Organization. Particularly outstanding were the peace demonstrations on the occasion of International Women's Day in 168 cities and larger communities which were actively supported by the bezirk and kreis leaderships of our party.

From February to March of this year elections for the executive committees of the Democratic Women's League of Germany [DFD] were held in 17,555 groups and 489 community organizations in which nearly 1 million members participated. They conspicuously reflected the grown political awareness as well as the breadth and the diversity of the work in the groups through which the DFD contributes to the economic strengthening of our republic, to the beautification of cities and villages as well as to the enrichment of intellectual-cultural life.

Comrades, in the field of popular education purposeful work was performed so as to make the potential of the public education system still more effective in accordance with the decisions of the 10th party congress.

The central task continues to be the further raising of the effectiveness of the class-minded education of the students and the further improvement of the quality of teaching. The orientation of the central directors conference is a great help to this end.

The same aim was pursued by the seminar held by the Ministry of Public Education together with the kreis school councils in Ludwigsfelde at which Minister of Public Education Comrade Margot Honecker rightly stressed that we possess a solid starting position for solving the growing tasks with the development level of our education system and the accomplished level of teaching and education work at every institution, irrespective of their distinctions.

The kreis and school party organizations should continue to regard it as a priority task to promote the teachers' endeavors to achieve a greater effectiveness of the entire pedagogical work by exerting a vivid ideopolitical influence. Special attention must be paid to the thorough preparation of the 1983-84 school year and to the kreis party aktiv meetings that are to deal with this preparation in accordance with the relevant decision of the Central Committee Secretariat.

Comrades, in the period under review the further strengthening of the trustful relations of our party with the artists and cultural workers was promoted by the fact that bezirk and kreis leaderships and many basic organizations have drawn conclusions for the further improvement of their cultural-political leadership activity from the Politburo

decision of 23 November 1982. With this decision a long-term and principled orientation has been provided for the further development of our socialist culture and arts that we must purposefully implement.

An impressive balance sheet of the intellectual-cultural life of the people and of the work of writers and artists was submitted by the artists associations, the Academy of Arts, and the GDR Cultural League to Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in a document. They also reported on their accomplishments and planned activities in the Karl Marx Year 1983.

The ninth arts exhibit of the GDR in Dresden became an important cultural event. It gave the public a picture of the accomplishments of the cultural workers in the field of figurative and applied arts and of the individual artists' development.

The fact that more than 1 million visitors attended the ninth arts exhibit is evidence of how much attention is devoted by the GDR citizens to the work of the figurative artists. The brisk discussions about the selected works of art shown at this exhibit provided many stimuli for the further work both of the individual artists and for the Ministry of Culture and the Figurative Artists Association.

In our opinion it is good that the League of Figurative Artists of the GDR has undertaken the task of bringing out the main accomplishments of our art by means of the comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the ninth arts exhibition, showing on this occasion how in the past few years important social tasks were tackled and mastered, where the intellectually most stimulating and artistically well-accomplished attempts to convincingly shape the basic questions of our era can be found, which visual arts accomplishments enrich in a new way our views on socialist realism, or provide a challenge to necessary discussions.

The Ninth GDR Writers Congress, in which Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and other members and candidate members of the Politburo participated, became an important cultural-political high point.

The congress, which took place in an open, fruitful atmosphere, convincingly demonstrated the close affinity of the writers with our socialist state and with the policy of our party. Proceeding from the impressive balance sheet of the work accomplished, which attests to the great role of literature in our country's intellectual-cultural life, the writers reaffirmed their readiness to actively contribute to the struggle for peace and to the further shaping of our socialist society.

The participation of writers from 25 countries in the congress who at a soiree at the Maxim Gorkiy Theater declared their support for peace shows the great international reputation of the GDR Writers Association.

Comrades, in the period under review, the Central Committee Secretariat dealt with questions of developing the public health sector. It can be stressed that the fighting strength of the party organizations and their political effectiveness among the masses has been further increased in many health institutions. This has promoted new initiatives for higher performances in this sector in the interest of the citizens and contributed to the continuous improvement of medical and social care for the population.

The number of physicians, nurses, and other health workers has grown according to plan. Newly built health institutions, nurseries and old-age homes have been put into operation. Progress was made in expanding basic medical care for working people by more early morning and late evening as well as Saturday consulting hours.

The level of health protection for mothers and children has been further raised, and an additional decline in occupational diseases has been achieved. This positive development must be still more purposefully continued, especially in the highly industrialized areas.

The good experiences gained in a number of nurseries with prophylactic measures to reduce the frequency rate of children's illnesses should be consistently generalized.

The continuous raising of the capacity of our socialist health and social welfare sector, which is clearly distinct -- visibly for everyone -- from the rigorous red-pencil policy and the cuts in social benefits in the capitalist countries, is assessed by the citizens as an expression of the consistent continuation of the policy of the party and of the state that is aimed at benefiting the people.

IV

About the Development of Our Party's Fighting Strength

Comrades, in the period under review, the Politburo has constantly focused its attention on further increasing the fighting strength of our party, on its close links with the masses and the creative leadership style of the leading party organs.

The results impressively show that the great aktiv of the politically experienced and battle-steelled members of our party is ready and able to fulfill the decisions of the 10th party congress and of the Central Committee under any circumstances with revolutionary passion and initiative.

Powerful stimuli were provided by the important speech of Comrade Erich Honecker before the kreis leadership first secretaries. The tasks outlined for them are regarded by the communists and by all working people as a strong incentive for their own work, and they are being energetically implemented in life.

In seminars and instruction courses, more than 250,000 activists, functionaries of state, economy and of the mass organizations, as well as the 200,000 leadership members of basic organizations were thoroughly and with a view to specific tasks familiarized with our general secretary's speech. Thus, they were well prepared for effective political work in the party and work collectives.

The conclusions drawn by the bezirk and kreis leaderships rightly and successfully focus on the further development of such leadership methods that comply with the grown demands on the leading role of the party, its affinity with the masses and the expansion of the GDR's economic strength.

Here they especially concentrate on further increasing the fighting strength of the basic organizations, raising the standard of the members meetings and the development of a brisk internal party life. Evidence of this are the personal talks that were held with more than 800,000 party members and candidate members.

Comrades, it is and will remain greatly valuable for the party organizations to focus their efforts increasingly on further raising the quality of ideopolitical work.

Many party leaderships have increased the effectiveness of their ideopolitical work by linking the elucidation of the current domestic and foreign policy tasks more closely with the basic problems of the struggle between socialism and imperialism, with the worldwide struggle to safeguard peace.

Again and again it shows how indispensable the immediate political dialogue with the citizens is for further deepening the trustful relationship between party and people, and how much depends, especially in eventful times, on constantly carrying on this dialogue. Here it is necessary to attentively and without delay react to the problems that move the working people.

As life shows, the broad propagation of the "Theses of the SED Central Committee on the Karl Marx Year 1983" helps make the working people aware of the topicality and vitality of the theory of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as a guide for action.

Comrade Joachim Herrmann valued the life and work of the greatest son of the German people at a festive conference of the SED Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR's National Front. Comrade Alfred Neumann spoke at a mass rally in Karl-Marx-Stadt on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the renaming of that city. Large-scale propaganda events, mass meetings, and other commemorative functions in enterprises and at memorial places were held which had an impact on the masses.

Comrades, the Politburo has adopted political-ideological and organizational measures for the 65th anniversary of the November Revolution in Germany and for the 65th anniversary of the founding of the KPD.

The anniversary of the German November Revolution, the greatest combat action known in the history of the German workers movement up to that moment, will constitute an occasion for our party to more intensively propagate the experience of the German revolutionary workers movement that the workers class can only accomplish its historic mission if, led by its revolutionary vanguard, in firm alliance with all working people, it overcomes the imperialist class domination, decides the power issue in its favor and establishes the new socialist society.

The development in our GDR proves that the legacy of the strugglers of the November Revolution has been implemented here in the first German worker-peasant state.

We are commemorating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the KPD -- a historic turning point in the history of the German workers movement -- on the threshold of the Karl Marx Year to the year of the 35th anniversary of the founding day of our GDR. Our party will focus its ideological work on making people aware of the fact that with the founding of the KPD the decisive force for the consistent and finally victorious struggle of the German workers class was created.

Between the years 1918-19 the KPD embarked upon its road with the objective of leading the German workers class to power. And for almost 3 and 1/2 decades the first German workers-peasant state on German soil has proved the topicality of Marx's doctrine, the superiority of the society free of capitalist exploitation and oppression, where man can be a human being.

The program of subjects for the 1983-84 party training year adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat stipulates that in all study sessions the subject "the historical significance of the November Revolution in Germany and of the founding of the KPD as well as the topical lessons stemming from this" should be treated as the first theme.

In the period under review the party training year has again turned out to be an important contribution to strengthening the fighting strength of the basic party branches and their ideological refulgence. In the circles, seminars, and lecture cycles the communists and the more than 233,000 participants who are not affiliated with the party are systematically deepening their theoretical and practical knowledge.

Meritorious is the activity of the more than 100,000 propagandists of the party training year. Good progress in the work with them has been achieved. Currently 88.8 percent of all propagandists have attended a party school for a minimum of 3 months and 35.3 percent have attended an annual course at a bezirk party school or have completed studies at the party college. It is important to utilize this vast intellectual potential even more effectively.

Comrades, it became evident during the constant analysis of the party's fighting strength by the Politburo that the leading party organs and many basic organizations are tackling with increased vigor the development of reserves through leadership examples, the comparison of performances and the exchange of experiences, and that they are striving to generalize the best experiences and to make them mandatory. This is turning out to be an important method of leadership activity in order to overcome still existing distinctions even more rapidly and resolutely.

This was also pointed out in the report of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership to the Politburo entitled "About the Evaluation of the Conference of the SED Central Committee Secretariat With the First Secretaries of the Kreis leaderships and the Implementation of the Tasks Stipulated There."

The experience was stressed in the stand adopted by the Politburo that it is above all possible to successfully cope with the increased demands in shaping the socialist society if the inseparable connection between the struggle for the preservation of peace and the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR everywhere and constantly determines the working people's ideas and actions.

The Politburo supported the approach of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership to center its leadership activities even more comprehensively on developing new reserves in keeping with the higher standards of intensification. It is important to even more comprehensively exploit the considerable intellectual and material potential of microelectronics, the manufacture of rationalization means, and of the consumer goods production which has emerged in Erfurt Bezirk for the sake of both the population and for exports.

As was confirmed by the Report of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, strategic conceptual work for developing the performance of important combines constitutes a decisive leadership task. In this field great importance attaches to the assistance and support to the party leaderships in the combine enterprises and to the party secretaries' councils in the combines, rendered by the party organs of the bezirke and kreise. It is also in this respect that the reports of the party branch at the Freiberg "Albert Funk" mining and metallurgical parent enterprise and of the Central Committee party organizer at the Brandenburg Quality and Refined Steel Combine to the Central Committee secretariat convey fundamental experiences for the further qualification of party work in the combines.

Comrades, the firm, trustful affinity of the party with the workers class and working people constitutes the decisive basis for the further promotion of that optimistic atmosphere that results from our successful balance sheet and that leads to higher readiness for achievement of the working people.

At no time must we permit that the trustful relations with the working people are disturbed by superficial reactions on the part of some individuals to their proposals and criticism or by manifestations of a liberal attitude toward decisions. This damages the confidence of the working people in our policy and must not be tolerated. Therefore, the Politburo has recommended in a decision that the bezirk and kreis leaderships should fashion work with people even more closely and trustfully to ensure that the party's word always reaches the working people's hearts and minds.

A creative style of work is incompatible with mere administering and a heartless attitude toward people. Such a style is marked by a relationship of close confidence with the working people and requires that they are well and timely informed about all questions and interconnections, that their proposals and suggestions are handled in a responsible manner and that they are actively enlisted in the solution of tasks.

It is necessary consistently to see to it that the internal political life in all party collectives is determined by an atmosphere of ideological militancy, political vigilance, responsibility, and high personal commitment.

It is a primary concern of the basic organizations to enable all state executives to conduct the daily talk with the working people of their collective, not to shirk any question or problem and to create good conditions for continuity and stability in the work process. For this purpose the executives must be capable of closely linking themselves with their collectives, of knowing their moods and of using all the working people's knowledge and skills in order to responsibly fulfill and exceed the plan tasks and targets.

Comrades, the reports altogether demonstrate the increased standards of the leadership activity of the leading party organs and the high fighting readiness of the comrades in the basic organizations.

In order to further promote this process the decisions of the Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat focus the attention of the leading party organs and basic branches on the following:

First, they should further develop the resolute activities, linked with the masses, of the communists to constantly improve levels and intensify political-ideological work with the people.

In doing so the effective implementation of the economic strategy of the 10th party congress constitutes the decisive yardstick for the political leadership activity of the leading party organs and for work in the basic organizations.

A higher quality of leadership activities requires that the decisions of the Central Committee are applied to the specific conditions of the enterprises and territories, that demanding militant tasks are set forth and that all communists are mobilized for solving them.

Second, the results achieved underscore the correctness of our efforts to develop the cadres.

Our party has a vast aktiv of politically and professionally qualified cadres. It is on them that the success of any project depends to a decisive extent.

The struggle for the achievement of our noble tasks requires that our cadres unconditionally meet the growing demands, that they adopt militant positions in any situation and that they always seek for new solutions and effective methods.

Third, the further qualitative strengthening of the party ranks remains an important prerequisite for enhancing its leading role. When dealing with the "analysis of the development of the SED's membership trends in 1982" the Central Committee Secretariat stressed that the ranks of the basic branches in major national economic sectors were strengthened through the admission of 53,000 workers and cooperative farmers. The share of workers in the social structure of the party rose to 57.8 percent.

The political and professional qualification of the 2.2 million members and candidate members has also increased. A total of 45 percent of them have attended a party school, 35.6 percent have completed college or technical school studies and almost 80 percent are skilled workers. It also is as a result of this that our party possesses the proper prerequisites for meeting the higher requirements at any time.

Comrades, the draft decision for holding the 1983-84 party elections is up before the Central Committee.

The Politburo proceeds from the premise that the accountability and election meetings and the delegates' conferences shall be held fully and entirely in the spirit of the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress. It is important to further enhance by means of the party elections the leading role of our party in all areas of social life and to strengthen the fighting strength of the party organizations through a high-standard internal party life.

The basic concern of the party elections is to bring fully to bear all the advantages and driving forces of socialism for the continuation of the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, to mobilize the communists and all the citizens of our country for the political mass struggle for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and the securing of peace, and to lead them to success.

It is important in the accountability and election meetings and delegates' conferences to draw up comprehensive balance sheets about the implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress and to define specific measures in order to guarantee the complete fulfillment of the tasks set forth in the Karl Marx Year of 1983 and to establish good preconditions for 1984.

The vast experiences accumulated by the leading party organs and basic branches in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress, of the Central Committee, and of the tasks set forth by Comrade Erich Honecker before the first kreis secretaries must be comprehensively evaluated and must be brought to bear on a broader scale.

It is important to exert a high quality influence on the cadre-wise preparation of the party elections. Such women and men comrades must be prepared for the leaderships that are to be elected who are committing themselves to the party's cause with fervor, who enjoy a high degree of confidence among their party and work collectives and who are capable of mobilizing the workers class and all working people for the consistent implementation of the party policy.

Dear comrades, the achievements in the period under review once again underscore the viability of the decisions of our 10th party congress and the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

We possess stable preconditions for our further work for the benefit of peace and socialism, preconditions that have been continuously further developed in the past few months of the Karl Marx Year and that provide a sound basis for implementing the decisions of the sixth Central Committee session in all spheres of social life with optimism and creative vigor.

MATERIALS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 23-24 JUN

Faluvegi on Long-Term Planning

LD232253 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The first speaker in the afternoon session of the National Assembly on 23 June was Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office. He spoke about the importance of long-term planning and said that the government is thinking of the plans for the coming years in terms of different possible scenarios. Everything is being done in order to achieve the more favorable of these variants, the one which does not involve a decrease in the domestic consumption of national income. He said the following concerning the main tasks:

[Begin recording] The first, indispensable condition for our progress is the transformation and modernization of the product structure. The long-term industrial policy concept which aims at determining the directions to be followed in the sphere of industrial development has been in the process of development for more than 1 year. The ideas will be placed in front of the relevant leading organs in the next few months.

The outer outstanding condition for progress is a reduction in the cost of production. From this aspect it is of primary importance that labor productivity should improve in the economy as a whole. In the four main branches of material production, in industry, the construction industry, agriculture and transportation, works 72 percent of all employed, while this proportion is considerably lower in the average of the developed countries. This shows that material production is being carried out with a disproportionately great input of labor.

We expect that between now and 1990, 30,000-50,000 people will change their place of employment each year, moving to new work places in the background industries, the export-capable large enterprises and to the service sectors, which are currently short of manpower. Of course, labor mobility as a whole will be greater than that.

During the remaining years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we must ensure that the labor force should flow more rapidly to those producers who are capable of vigorously expanding profitable exports and should facilitate the better utilization of the productive plants. We shall support this with the means of wages regulations, retraining and in investment policy based on modernization.

From the point of view of inputs, it is also a determining factor of the increase of competitive production that there should be a further reduction in the use of materials and energy. At the very beginning of the 1980's we used 25-30 percent more energy for the production of one unit of gross national product than the developed industrial countries. [end recording]

Finally Lajos Faluvegi discussed an issue which had been stressed by Gyorgy Lazar earlier.

[Begin recording] We would like to work out and employ methods of regulating the economy with which the central goals can be attained without excessive restrictions on the enterprises' scope for making their own decisions and without frequent changes in the conditions during the year. Long-term foresight cannot be replaced by well-meaning -- and indispensable -- operative action, just as not even the best ideas and plans can free anyone from daily practical, hard work.

Marothy on Government Program

LD232309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee and Politburo member, dealt with the international environment of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian economy, and the effects of world political and economic processes. In the debate on the implementation of the government program, Laszlo Marothy had the following to say about the modernization of the work of state direction:

"The report on the implementation of the government program clearly shows that the Council of Ministers is working consistently on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress; it is successfully fulfilling its constitutional functions. The Council's activity in economic planning and direction has strengthened; the Council was determined at a time when quick and responsible decisions had to be made in extremely difficult circumstances. While in certain fields it was obliged to increase its operative directional role, the Council did not give up its objectives relating to the development of the system of state direction. It took several measures for the modernization of state direction, for the coordinated and united development of methods and means of direction.

"In recent years the independence and responsibility of local state and economic organs continued to increase. The local political state and social organizations are becoming ever more responsible masters in their areas. I mention by way of example that in Budapest since January 1983 the district councils have been given numerous spheres of influence together with the material means and staff necessary for exercising this influence. The more difficult conditions require of the state and economic organs a working method, a working style and outlook in many respects different from the previous ones, and we consider that serious steps have been made. Among these steps are measures aimed at the more precise definition of the system of responsibility and spheres of influence, or the initiatives of the Council and other state organs in the interest of a simpler and faster administration. I think I am not far from the truth if I say that the administration of certain affairs could also be organized in such a way that the citizen should not have to ask for what is his legal due or what he is in need of in a given situation, but that we should provide and serve with foresighted care. Here I could include, for example, the various forms of assistance and other social benefits, the necessary care for needy old people, and other welfare matters. This applies to every sphere of life; we should not act after events but we should think and work in a foresighted way. Also in the activity of the Council of Ministers it is justified to devote even greater attention to the assessment of the probable effect of decisions. Implementation and its conditions must be more carefully organized and control must be made stricter."

Both in the prime minister's report and in Laszlo Marothy's speech we heard that the basis of economic work continues to be the Sixth 5-Year National Economy Plan, whose main directions and targets we continue to consider valid. Speaking about economic activity the deputy stressed:

"The limitation of domestic consumption cannot be a permanent, long-term means of consolidating the foreign trade balance, but it is, at all events, a condition for it. Just as the slowing down of economic growth is not an objective, so it is not a means of restoring balance. But it is this: The more rapidly and successfully we transform our economic structure, the more production effectiveness grows, the faster our economic growth and our domestic consumption can grow.

"Besides the purposeful and economic utilization of our material means, an enormous task falls to science, to research, to those working in production, to the creative work of intellectuals in determining the ways and means of development. We want to consistently continue the development of the system of economic direction and its regulators."

Economy and living standard -- about this topic Laszlo Marothy had the following to say in the parliamentary debate:

"We see clearly that the livelihood of certain strata and persons has become more difficult; for example, those with big families and especially single pensioners living on their own. The pro capita real income of these people has fallen somewhat. According to our possibilities we will try to ease their problems. We continue to consider it a basic principle that only such pay increases, only such an expansion of social benefits, can take place behind which there exists performance and a fund of stocks. Only in this way can the recognized good standard of supply be maintained. The limits of our economic possibilities have made it necessary to establish centers of gravity in our living standard policy. Apart from the differentiated remuneration according to performance, we must further strengthen the security of existence, devoting special attention to families with children, to young people starting families, and to old people living on their own in difficult circumstances. My esteemed fellow deputies, I believe that also in the government's report the intention and will clearly appear that guaranteeing the conditions necessary for the maintenance of the living standard and for the improvement of living conditions continue to remain in the center of our efforts."

Vancsa on Agricultural Regulators

LD232305 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Jenő Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, discussed the changes in the regulators affecting agriculture:

[Begin recording] It demonstrates the maturity of our large agricultural plants and of our enterprises in the food industry and forestry that in the wake of the changes which went with the stricter regulators they did not seek reasons why the tasks which the new circumstances had given rise to could not be solved, but always sought for solutions. It was this outlook which determined their actions. They understood that our soil is an asset that requires sound utilization. In other words, besides supplying the home population, last year's export performance must be exceeded by approximately 10 percent this year.

This must be done at a time when the price of agricultural products is continuing to fall in international markets. It is often said these days -- and, indeed, it is true -- that the country has great need for exports from the food industry. Let me add, exporting is also a primary interest of our branches. Last year demonstrated that at times it is necessary to work hard not only in order to increase exports but also just to maintain them at home and in international markets alike. [as heard]

It is perfectly obvious that we can increase our production, beyond that for home consumption, of those products and to the extent for which and to which we find customers for our products beyond our borders. [end recording]

Later the minister spoke about the harvest prospects:

[Begin recording] Before the harvest, despite the drought in the spring, we can expect a good average harvest of cereals. I agree with the deputies who have spoken about the high yields but I would like to emphasize that the drought has not had the same effect everywhere in the country and there are many areas where the differences have increased considerably. The last few days there have been yields of 1 ton of barley per hectare and 5 tons of barley per hectare, but in different parts of the country. Nonetheless, we can say that the best approximation of the situation is that we can expect a good average harvest of cereals. We can say this because the growing material and technological base which is at the disposal of our agriculture has reduced the harmful effects of the climatic extremes.

The other plants in our arable lands are presenting a favorable picture now. If the weather approximates last year's and if we make fuller use of the possibilities of second sowing, then in the wake of careful and disciplined work our plant production can fulfill the plan. The livestock herd and fodder stocks are greater than last year and promise meat, milk, and eggs in line with targets. The production and purchasing figures for the last 5½ months support this conclusion. [end recording]

The National Assembly will resume the debate on the government's report tomorrow.

MTI on 23 Jun Debate

LD232012 Budapest MTT in English 1738 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Thursday afternoon the summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly continued with the debate of the report of the prime minister. Deputy Jozsef Ladanyi, chairman of the Borsod County Council, stated that the greater independence of local councils would also contribute to more efficient governmental work and urged the lifting of certain legal restrictions hindering independent local decisions.

Budapest Deputy Mrs Attila Toth urged efforts to make the Hungarian electronic industry meet international standards so all branches of the national economy could be more competitive.

Sandor Postas, deputy of County Hajdu-Gihar, said the county's agricultural output reached a peak last year, to which the produce of household plots greatly contributed. He pointed out that the expansion of private home-building is being hindered by the shortage of certain building materials.

Then Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and the first secretary of the Budapest party committee, gave speech.

Following Laszlo Marothy, MP Karoly Herczeg, secretary-general of the Hungarian Union of Steel, Foundry, and Electrical Workers, urged that the flexible governmental attitude should be extended to the entire management of state-economy so that no one can say no to a reasonable and justified proposal on the basis of an outdated stand without due consideration given to the proposition.

Large industrial units are working under a system of regulations that are becoming stricter. This is acceptable because there are ample resources that can be exploited for the benefit of intensive economic management. The majority of the workers of such units accept the existence of economic working associations, but also expect an explanation why the members of such associations are getting two or three times higher wages as soon as they are working outside the official working hours. Karoly Herczeg proposed to the government to give more material incentives for those working in three or continuous shifts.

Kalman Sas, MP of County Heves, spoke about the increased responsibility of leaders and the leadership. In his opinion a better selection and the necessary replacement of leaders would increase the number of such leaders who are sensitive to new ideas and have an enterprising spirit. A more rational manpower management is a reserve economic managers should feel responsible to explore more.

Puja Addresses Assembly

LD250427 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] According to the agenda, the debate on the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers continued today. First, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, rose to speak.

In his speech the minister of foreign affairs analyzed international conditions and spoke about what the Hungarian People's Republic is doing in a period where, as he said, the imperialist circles are endeavoring to change to their advantage the relations of forces that have evolved in the world, to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. It is not our intention to accuse NATO's leading circles of consciously preparing a new world war, but with their present policy they are increasing the threat of war, Frigyes Puja said.

The Hungarian foreign minister recalled the Europe of the first half of the seventies in which this threat of confrontation lessened and cooperation became stronger between countries with differing social systems. Today the decisive question is whether we can preserve and further develop this cooperation, Frigyes Puja said.

The foreign minister dealt in detail with NATO's so-called twin decision of 1979 and with what the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact's other countries -- Hungary among them -- are doing against the deployment of American missiles in West Europe. The key to the question is equal security and agreement based on this, for which the Soviet Union has many proposals. The most recent is that there should be agreement on an equal number of nuclear warheads. The Warsaw Pact cannot allow the military balance to be upset, therefore the Western missile deployments are forcing the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries to corresponding countermeasures, Frigyes Puja said.

At the same time the Hungarian People's Republic is favorably studying every initiative which suggests the creation of nuclear-free zones. It is ready to cooperate with every country and every peace-loving force for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the consolidation of international peace and security, and the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust.

In his speech Frigyes Puja concluded his analysis of the situation as follows:

[Begin recording] I am not saying anything new when I maintain that the year 1983 is becoming especially significant in the worldwide struggle for peace, security, and disarmament. The leaders of the NATO countries clearly must see that their decisions to be taken in the coming months will largely determine in what direction the European and, in general, the world situation will develop. It is up to them whether the trend toward a new wave of armaments and confrontation will gain the upper hand, or the line of agreement with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We say with conviction that it is not too late yet. Despite the extremely complicated nature of the world situation, every disputed question can be settled on the basis of equality and equal security. [end recording]

Speaking about Hungary's foreign policy, Frigyes Puja also talked about what our country can do in this tense international situation in which the pressure of economic conditions also has bearing. The foreign minister called the socialist countries' cooperation the most important thing under today's conditions -- cooperation in the social, political, and economic fields.

[Begin recording] In our socialist building work and in our international activities the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples plays an equally determining role. The relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union are multifaceted. Our cooperation extends to every field of politics, economics, ideology, cultural, and scientific life, as it extends to our international activities and to the defense of our peace, security, and socialist building work. Our party and government are devoting much care to the development of relations between our country and the neighboring socialist countries. Here we see as especially important open and sincere dialogue and the joint overcoming of unavoidable concerns and problems. The past, together with progressive traditions, regrettably also has regressive remnants, the removal of which is the joint concern of our peoples building socialism. [end recording]

Frigyes Puja also said that we want preserve and expand, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, our bilateral relations with the developed capitalist countries, and although the economic crisis is the source of many problems, in certain fields we have been able to develop cooperation. Hungary's situation in international economic life became stronger with our membership in the IMF and the World Bank.

Frigyes Puja summarized his speech at the National Assembly as follows:

[Begin recording] The strengthening of international peace and security and the effective representation of our political and economic interests and our commitments as allies continue to be the heart of our active foreign policy. As the party again confirmed in April Central Committee Resolution, the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic must also in the future serve our national interests, the strengthening of the alliance of the socialist countries, and the causes of peace, social progress, and socialism. [end recording]

Lazar Speaks to Assembly

LD250547 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Twenty-six deputies made their observations concerning the government's report. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, singled out some of these observations, although not giving final answers, and promised that the government would study every observation and proposal and make use of them in its work.

[Begin Lazar recording] Please do not expect that I can reply in detail to every contribution or even to every important question, but I request your indulgence in order that I may respond briefly to some questions. The wish to respond does not mean these subjects are closed. Many comrades deputies, among them Comrade (?Gadany), and Comrade Jozsef Nagy spoke critically about the shortcomings of the work of state administration. I agree with their remarks and I repeat what was said also in the report: We wish to continue on the path which gives more scope for activity also for local councils and which makes it possible for the citizens to be spared more than at present the bureaucratic traits of administration and the accompanying vexations. Almost every comrade deputy, including Comrade Marothy, but also Comrades Faluvegi and Vancsa, have illustrated with examples how important it is to improve leadership and develop the methods of leadership.

I agree also with these opinions. I have said that both questions are on the agenda, and probably in 1984-85 it will be possible to take every essential step which furthers the development of our system of administration. Many, including (name indistinct) and Takacs spoke about the materialism, questions of wages, wage rates, and possibilities of differentials. Honesty demands that I should say, or repeat, that we are not now in a position to envisage general wage policy measures affecting broad strata. We have no possibility of doing this. It is possible on the other hand to improve our wage practices, and it is possible that the means of differentials should be used more widely. We are preparing by the end of the year to amend and modernize the wage rate system, to give greater scope for materially rewarding differences inherent in individual performances. But I repeat my formerly expressed opinion that we cannot produce a wage system and rate system which absolves the leader from the disagreeable task of saying: You are working badly. You, on the other hand, are working well, and so you will get more pay and you less.

Here I must mention the case of the economic work communities. On this question there were various and sundry opinions. The government has permitted -- not required -- the formation of work communities within enterprises, and the government, too, sees it as correct that only where the requirements of society and the given collective warrant it should such communities be formed. The workers' representatives are also present everywhere at the side of economic leaders. The government expressly requests that the shortcomings of economic leaders be corrected by the workers' representative organs, should they observe attitudes which are contrary to our laws and the government's intentions.

It was a recurring subject: the importance of living conditions and -- especially for big families and the young -- the housing question. I believe one cannot argue against this; I do not want to do so because I fully agree with these opinions. And many people also mention that those who build using their own resources face many worries. Among these is the problem mentioned by many concerning supplies of building materials. The difficulties surrounding building material supplies were justifiably criticized by many. I have received data, but it would not help if I mentioned that the production of the most important building materials went up by 5, 8, or 10 percent, because, unfortunately for those who are now building and want to buy and cannot, this is no consolation. I must, however, note, as a piece of information, that the National Planning Commission dealt with the subject in April and gave the assurance that where there is a capacity to be used for the production of building materials it will really be used, and better than hitherto, and, in addition, measures were taken in connection with foreign trade so that in trade and other ways there would be a broader choice and more basic building materials also would come in. So I hope that this will somehow, during the second half of the year, have a favorable impact on supplies as well, but, at any rate, we shall not stop at current measures, we shall continuously watch the evolution of the situation and if necessary we will go even further in order that the supply of building materials might be normal and balanced.

The opinions that were expressed did not agree in every respect with each other. The causes of certain phenomena and the possible solutions were expressed in opinions contradicting each other. I believe this is quite natural. What is important, however, is that on basic questions the identity of views was complete. What am I thinking of? Every contributor stressed his agreement and approval policy followed so far that in domestic policy as well as international policy we should continue on the path which the 12th congress has laid out and approved and expressed agreement with the Central Committee April resolution and agreed that we should regard this resolution as the norm for government work also.

Every contributor agreed that our people, our working class, cooperative peasantry, and intelligentsia, are capable of more, that the material base provides the potential for a better performance than we are currently achieving. They urged that we should use this potential increasingly as this is the indispensable condition for fulfilling the targets set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Every contributor stressed the importance of the requirement that we should further perfect socialist democracy, because by doing so we liberate further creative forces, bring them into motion. Every contributor confirmed that the importance of the building role of the state is indisputable, but also expressed the opinion that the government's leadership work needs to be further developed. They agreed that we should increase the independence of local councils in state administration and the independence of the enterprises in the economy. [end recording]

Hetenyi Submits Budget Bill

LD242046 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- After Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar summed up the debate, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance submitted a bill on the implementation of the 1982 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In relation to budget data Hetenyi stated that incomes amounted to 485,800 million forints and expenses 498,000 million forints, showing a 12,200 million-forint deficit, a little less than scheduled. In securing this improvement the government's guidance and the employees of budgetary institutions have played a role but it is primarily due to the incomes provided by workers engaged in production units as the latter secure the basis for the budget.

Budget income and expenditure increased by three per cent last year, lower than expected, indicating a successful savings activity. Enterprises and cooperatives, i.e. material productions, account for 81 per cent of the budget income. It was higher by more than five per cent than a year before, and developed as scheduled. Agriculture contributed to surplus incomes at a higher level than expected by its national share in the economy.

Total enterprise and cooperative incomes amounted to 192,000 million forints, some one and half per cent less than in 1981. A greater proportion was paid by enterprises to the budget than before.

Of the planned sum of subsidies 6,000 million forints were saved.

Some 15 per cent of the industrial companies achieved outstanding results and profits, while there are more unprofitable companies with a deficit than a year ago. The number of unprofitable agricultural plants and cooperatives was decreased, however.

"The issue of entrepreneurial ventures was discussed at the current session too," recalled the minister of finance. "The incomes of entrepreneurs also increase budget incomes, therefore, it is important to consider this point at the assessment of their work. However, we have to pay attention to those opinions that the entrepreneurial character of some working associations and income proportions at some companies are apprehendable. We have launched a tax supervision at companies. We shall carry it through, and should experiences show that there is a need for either more incentives or more restraints we shall not hesitate to enforce amendments."

Publicly financed organizations and institutions account for some 30 per cent of budget expenditure and totalled 163,000 million forints last year.

The minister of finance called it an achievement that 8.7 percent more was spent on the health service and welfare. Councils spent 200 million forints more than planned on the development of elementary schools in a total of 3,800-million-forint investment, and the programme is developing satisfactorily. Councils spent 11,700 million forints on housing and 1,700 million forints on hospital development.

The organizational work of councils and their contacts with citizens improved in 1982. It is indicated by the fact that the value of voluntary work increased unprecedentedly, amounting to 8,500 million forints.

In conclusion the minister of finance stressed: "The maintenance of solvency and the joint preservation of external and internal balance remain a priority target of our economy." Istvan Hetenyi asked the National Assembly to adopt the bill on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and to support the government's measures designed for further strengthening the external and internal balance and the basis of state financing and state budget management.

Session Ends 24 Jun

LD241557 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Julia Tardos report]

[Excerpts] The summer session of the National Assembly has ended in Budapest.

It has unanimously adopted the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the draft bill concerning the implementation of last year's budget.

In his summary Gyorgy Lazar thanked the deputies for their opinions and spoke in greater detail about some of the questions. Concerning the supply of building materials he said that the State Planning Committee has already taken measures. It is expected that a favorable effect will be felt in the second half of the year. Speaking about the work communities within enterprises the premier said that this is a possibility which has to be used when and if it is justified. There is no possibility today for a general wage settlement, but a modified system of wage tariffs is being prepared. It will give more scope for the recognition of individual performance. In conclusion, Gyorgy Lozar said that the government will utilize the material of the 2-day debate and in its work it will make use of the legislature's proposals.

Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi reported on the implementation of last year's budget and said that the budget deficit was less than prescribed. Compared to the previous year, expenditures and proceeds rose by 3 percent. Amid the difficult economic conditions, enterprises did not stand their ground equally. The profitability of 15 percent of them was very good. However, the number of industrial enterprises with deficits doubled. On the other hand, the losses of big agricultural plants diminished to a small extent.

At the end of 1982, 67,000 people were taking part in small undertakings. Nearly one-third of budget expenditures served the population and community consumption. More was available for health, welfare, and cultural objectives than in previous years.

The National Assembly adopted the premier's report on the government's 3-year activity, as well as last year's final accounts. With this, the summer session concluded its work.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS REAGAN'S 23 JUN SPEECH

LD251413 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The Polish Government press spokesman made the following statement: In connection with the 23 June speech made by the President of the United States in Chicago, on 25 June Charge d'Affaires of the United States Herbert Wilgis was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he was handed sharp protest by the PPR. The Polish press informed the public about the content of the speech which is unworthy of a leader of the country which maintains diplomatic relations with Poland, and constitutes another glaring example of interference into the internal affairs of our country. [Words indistinct] Government of the PPR the speech fully confirms that it is the intention of the present American Administration to strive to maintain tension in Poland at all cost. The fact should be noted that the speech was made after the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, which had essential precepts for achieving further progress in internal stability and national accord.

These results of the visit are clearly contrary to the plans of the United States towards Poland. Tension in Poland was used, and still is used, for various goals. It is evident that this latest speech endeavoured to justify the insane course of the United States Administration for armaments, and to counter the movements against arms freeze.

Also Reagan's speech shows disappointment that the pope's visit passed in the atmosphere of dignity and did not become an occasion for political disturbances, which had been incorporated into the American scenario for developments in Poland. Deputy minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wierzbicki, on behalf of the Polish Government demanded an end to the policy of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of Poland and indicated that the responsibility for the results of this policy, which is damaging and contrary to the international law, rests with the American Government.

Warsaw Comments on Speech

LD251120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0540 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Not all who showed an interest in the visit of Pope John Paul II to our country were guided by sincere goodwill towards Poland and honest intentions. It could easily have been foreseen that the pope's stay in his homeland would become, for those alleged friends of Poland, another convenient pretext for settling their own interests. It was demonstrated in a recent speech made by President Reagan to representatives of the Polish National Union in the United States. Careful reading will show, without much effort, that the pope's stay in his homeland became, for President Reagan, only a convenient starting point to raise problems of essential importance not only for the existence of Poles but also for international relations.

After telling indiscriminate jokes about the Soviet Union and after repeating known demands, smacking of blackmail, addressed to the Polish Government, the head of the largest capitalist power took up the main topic. The President quoted a letter which he allegedly received from a woman who recently visited relatives in Poland. Let us quote: The most characteristic excerpts from the letter: Even three weeks ago, she says, I supported the movement for nuclear freeze and arms reduction. Now I have changed my mind because what I saw in Poland, calmly reads the President of the United States, is a concentration camp surrounded by the same barbed wire that can be seen in Oswiecim and Buchenwald. Fear seen on the faces of people also recalls the past. People talk quietly and constantly look around.

Several courageous young people told me that, writes this woman called as witness by Ronald Reagan, people still disappear every day from work. If only a single protest march could be formed in Poland, it would be a march not for the reduction of armaments, for new jobs and food, but it would be a march in defense of precious, fundamental rights belonging to every man in defense of freedom. So much for excerpts from the letter read by the President of the United States in the presence of representatives of the Polish National Union in the United States to mark the visit of John Paul II in Poland.

Some may ask what is the connection between appeals against the antinuclear movement, against demands for arms reduction and the recent pilgrimage by the pope? We have fresh in our minds antiwar calls by the head of the Church and it demands the maximum of illwill and impudence to cover it with complete silence and to pretend that the pope did not say it.

It seems that the old truth has been confirmed again! There are people for whom anything is good as long as it serves the goal. In case the goal was not clear for everyone, President Reagan did everything to publicly unmask it in his speech.

SUSPENSION OF COOPERATION WITH ILO ANNOUNCED

LD241819 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- In connection with the groundless setting up of the so-called commission of inquiry into Polish questions by the ILO Administrative Council, Poland's permanent representative at the U.N. Geneva office, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, turned over the following letter to Director-General of the International Labour Office Francis Blanchard:

"On the authority of the Polish Government, I have the honour to convey what follows:

"The Polish Government firmly rejects the anti-Polish decision of the Administrative Council of July 23, 1983, which set up a commission of inquiry into Polish questions. Thus, [word indistinct] against Poland was further intensified in the ILO. This is another sign of an artificial and politically motivated maintaining of the so-called Polish question at any cost on the ILO agenda, regardless of the manifold consequences of that step that is harmful to the international cooperation in this organization. Interference in Poland's internal affairs testifies to using the ILO in a way that is incompatible with the spirit and the letter of its constitution. It undermines the prestige and the credibility of this organization."

"Under the circumstances in keeping with the statement of the Polish Government on relations with the ILO issued May 31, 1983, Poland suspends its cooperation with the ILO [words indistinct] circles unfriendly to the Polish People's Republic are responsible for this decision, that could have been avoided given goodwill on the part of the bodies concerned and the International Labour Office.

"At the same time, depending on further attitudes the organization will assume to Polish issues, the Polish Government reserves itself the right to take further appropriate steps concerning Poland's membership of the ILO.

"I will be grateful, if you would like to distribute this letter as an official ILO document.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Urban Interviewed on Visit

LD242147 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2008 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Interview with Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban by unidentified correspondent on 24 June; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Minister, the government presented to the Sejm today its assessment of the course of the visit paid by John Paul II to Poland.

[Urban] This is not precise. Minister Lopatka presented to the house an impromptu report on the course of this momentous visit. In it he explained that it was not a full and in-depth assessment since it is too early for that. Such an assessment will be made later.

[Correspondent] The unscheduled second meeting between Pope John Paul II and Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski aroused particular interest among world public opinion. You commented on this important fact at yesterday's press conference. What could you add to this?

[Urban] First of all, as you heard on television yesterday, I expressed myself incorrectly when speaking on the initiative of the meeting as being issued by the pope. Of course, it was as stated in the communique -- I quote -- The Church side proposed the meeting.

Second, we are hearing reflections on the papal visit, including those concerning the contacts between the state and the noble guest. They are pouring in from all over the country. Sentiments of satisfaction arising from various motives predominate in them.

[Correspondent] What are the world reflections on this meeting?

[Urban] Very numerous and varied. Western commentators who reported on the pope's visit in a biased manner, perceiving neither the religious contents nor the many patriotic and socially important aspects, have now lost themselves completely. They are squirming. Consternation prevails in the Western world since the papal visit did not follow the scenario anticipated by them.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much for the conversation.

Security Officer Interviewed

LD242352 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- In his interview for PAP, deputy chief of staff for securing the papal visit to Poland, Militia Deputy Commander-in-Chief Col. [name indistinct] (?discussed) the state of security and order in Poland during the pope's second pilgrimage to his homeland and said:

"The ceremonies attended by the pope passed in an atmosphere of (?unity) and peace, though there were attempts to stir unrest in Warsaw, Czestochowa, and Nowa Huta, but they met with no support from participants in the religious rites, and there was no need to resort to coercion means to restore peace and order.

"In general, then, the course of the visit, shattered the dreams and hopes of antisocialist groups in Poland and subversive centres in the West. All those who expected that they will succeed in provoking antistate events must be seriously disappointed today.

"The pope's personal security was warranted by both the officers of the government protection bureau and by Vatican services in tune with the principles agreed with the Vatican side.

"The most important was the fact that on the very long route of the pope's travel in Poland, with congregations reaching millions of people, not a single time was the pope's [words indistinct] instances were recorded of believers blocking the routes along which the pope was riding when they walked into the lane, as was the case in front of the Warsaw Stadium but Church services effectively intervened.

"In general, order prevailed during the pope's pilgrimage. No increase in crime was recorded either all over the country or in the voivodships visited by the pope.

"Gathering of such a great number of people in one place brought about some threats, which were, however, effectively controlled by forces responsible for order.

"I am of the opinion that Church services properly fulfilled their commitments: They effectively informed pilgrims about conditions for moving from one place to another, controlled order in places of gatherings according to their possibilities, and helped the gatherings disperse in calm. I would also like to emphasize good cooperation between Church and militia services. They provided us with assistance whenever we asked for it."

Western News Media Disillusioned

LD251819 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 25 Jun 83

[By Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 June -- The great visit by John Paul II to his homeland came to an end. Everyday (?during) the eight-day pilgrimage, the second already but unique, millions of Poles heard papal speeches and homilies.

Even bigger throngs of news media audiences abroad were informed about the contents of John Paul II's speeches. Another thing is the character of the reports filed from Poland by nearly 800 Western journalists. They came here with the task to "supply front page sensations" regardless of what could happen (?to) Poland at the time and the most precious sensation for Western news media is an event in which people get killed and wounded. In this respect the second pilgrimage by John Paul II to Poland was a big disillusionment also this time. Therefore, the reports filed by special correspondents of Western print and electronic news media were certainly not worthy of the Pulitzer Prize.

Nonetheless, a majority of the huge crowd of Western reporters did not waste time for a thorough analysis of the key 14 speeches made by John Paul II in Poland. The moral and historiophilosophical speeches and homilies made by the Polish-born pope in his homeland carried an enormous substantive load. But the Western newsmen were tuned to almost everything which in one or another way could mean criticism of "the communist military rulers in Poland".

Meanwhile, a telling illustration of the approach of the highest Polish authorities to the course of the visit was the fact that several hours after it ended the Polish Sejm heard a preliminary report from head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka. And Sejm Marshall Stanislaw Gucwa presented the stand of parliament on the issue.

Emphasizing the "extremely positive values" of the visit, Minister Lopatka said that the fact it had taken place despite warnings from influential circles in the West means that the Polish Government evaluated correctly the progress achieved in the process of agreement and national rebirth. The visit had its broad [word indistinct] international dimension and dealt with issues which are a subject of common interest for both the Polish People's Republic and the Apostolic See. It confirmed the unanimity of Poland and the Apostolic See on the fact that a sovereign Poland is necessary for today's Europe and the world. The visit demonstrated once again the convergence of stands of Poland and the Vatican on the currently most important issue for mankind: the cause of peace as well as prevention of the arms race and a nuclear catastrophe. It was a reminder that the only way of solving the world's swollen problems is international dialogue and peaceful cooperation.

The Sejm marshall also evaluated the visit without any bias. On behalf of the Polish parliament he expressed the appreciation at the convergence of intentions and stands on key Polish and international issues, which took place during the meetings between General Jaruzelski and John Paul II at the Belweder Palace and the Wawel Castle. "This convergence concerns the most important issues -- that is the preservation of world peace and construction of social calm in Poland, development of the cause of renewal on the basis of historical experiences and conclusions drawn from August 1980, consolidation of dialogue and agreement in care for the sovereignty and security of the Polish state." John Paul II's visit showed it clearly to every observer that the attempts to isolate Poland on the international arena and hurt it with all sorts of sanctions are erroneous, morally corrupt and incompatible with the spirit of cooperation and coexistence between nations."

And, finally, the visit confirmed once more the concordant approach of Poland and the Apostolic See to the inviolability of the existing border of our country. It was an imposing occasion for manifesting the Polish character of the western and northern territories as well as Poland's achievements on these lands. It showed that there are no differences between Poles on the issue and was an adequate answer to the revanchist forces that have recently become very active in the FRG.

All the ceremonies in which the pope took part proceeded in an atmosphere of solemnity and calm. Minor disturbances in Warsaw, Czestochowa and Nowa Huta did not find support. They appeared to be the voice of one calling in the wilderness, though they were chiefly undertaken on the occasion of gatherings involving hundreds of thousands of people. And they ended without the need to use force. For the majority of Poles, the pope's most important words were the calls for peace "in Poland, my homeland".

Warsaw 'Reflects' on Visit

LD241707 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Jun 83

["Reflections" by Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] There are events in public life which no one can pass by with indifference and, as such, they influence the views and at times the actions of every individual of a given community.

There is no doubt that the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland, which ended yesterday, belongs to this group of events of great significance. It seems to me that irrespective of world outlook and attitude toward religion the course of the papal journey over our country must have caused everyone to reflect deeply. Undoubtedly this will not be without effect on our views and actions.

In his several dozen speeches on Polish soil the dignified guest presented, above all, his deep concern for the fate of his homeland. Let us observe that apart from the strictly religious theme of his homilies, sermons, and speeches, moral issues, treated as a heritage of the past, as a sum of social experiences, and also as the demand of the future, were to the fore. When in Czestochowa John Paul II spoke of Cana in Galilee he wove the following sentence into his reflections: This future begins today and depends on what our today is like. A day later in Muchowiec he spoke of work. And there the theme which appeared in many other speeches -- the right moral order, and the second, love is greater than justice -- sounded with particularly great force. On the surface this sounds quite ambiguous. If we look at this statement, however, through the prism of the Poles' contemporary experiences it is essentially an appeal for mutual goodwill and reconciliation. And it is difficult to deny here that the pope is right, since if mutual goodwill and willingness to cooperate became the principal motive of action, it would be easier to agree on the criteria of what is just.

It could be said at this point that these are generalizations. This is true. However, we are analyzing a statement of ethical content and not a political one, but a statement which, as a certain moral postulate, consequently leads to principles which can be applied in political practice. This is how I, at least, understand the general message of the pope's reflections on work, attitudes, and upbringing in the family.

I do not know how and when the texts of Pope John Paul II's statements were prepared, but I gained the impression that up-to-date amendments to them, at least, were made depending on the place where they were to be delivered, the reactions of the listeners at previous meetings and also, I think, the experiences gained by the distinguished guest during his stay in our country. The fact that he stressed so emphatically the Polishness of the western and northern lands at a time when revisionist events were being held in the FRG, that with each day he devoted an increasing amount of time in his speeches to patriotic cooperation among Poles, and finally that the dignified guest felt the need to meet again with Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, a meeting that seems not to have been planned at first, demonstrates that my thesis is correct. According to correspondents' calculations, the talks lasted a total of 4 hours.

I believe that there are strong grounds for stressing an excerpt from the communique which goes like this: Hope has been expressed that the visit will contribute to the peaceful and prosperous development of social life in Poland and to the strengthening of peace in Europe and in the world. This sentence is not merely a description of the last 7 days, it is also a postulate made with regard to the community by the government, the Holy See, and the Episcopate of Poland. In this sense it is possible to speak of a general convergence in concern for the affairs of the nation, despite the undubitable differences on issues (?of a different nature).

There is also an issue, maybe one of marginal importance in view of those very significant ones, but an issue that also prompts reflections. [Words indistinct] we had an opportunity to see who is our friend and who is a wolf in sheep's clothing. I do not know whether you had an opportunity to come across the very significant UPI dispatch. A correspondent of this agency, probably unwittingly, admitted how he treats Poles and especially those who took part in the services of Jasna Gora.

Here is his description: In an atmosphere of medieval splendor and contemporary political tensions the ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the Black Madonna icon [words indistinct] like the UPI dispatch from the pope's visit to the capital of Wielkopolska, which clearly contained the wish that something dangerous might happen in Poland: Poles attach great importance to anniversaries and the pope's stay in Poznan [words indistinct] bloody uprising in 1956. End of quotation. The author of the dispatch undoubtedly experienced great disappointment as far as the course of the ceremonies in this city is concerned. But if he heard the words spoken by John Paul II, he probably heard the following sentence: I am aware of the fact that the place on which I am standing has played a fundamental role not only in the history of Christianity but also in the history of the Polish states and culture.

I believe that when considering the course of the visit it is worth noticing the whole extremely rich range of themes which deserve to be considered. I have mentioned a few of them. (?Everyone will, no doubt, find others.) The important thing is for this to result in our cooperation, because where one is going is more important than where one has come from.

BARDZO COMMENTARY ON PRC PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

AU241446 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jun 83 p 5

[Tadeusz Bardzo commentary: "Continuation and Changes"]

[Text] The elections of the supreme state authorities in China have become a strong final tone at the session of the Chinese parliament in its new term of office. For the first time in 16 years China has a chairman -- a head of state. This honor was last fulfilled by Liu Shaoqi, who fell victim to the Cultural Revolution. The restoration of the office of PRC chairman has to be regarded as the clearest sign that the current Beijing leadership has cut itself away from the legacy of Maoism.

The above conclusion is also confirmed by the 75-year-old chairman himself, Li Xiannian, who during the Mao administration clearly distanced himself from the great helmsman's politics. Right now, Li is supporting a program of economic improvements eventually meant to lead China into the family of modern and developed states. One should observe at the same time that Li Xiannian, who occupied the office of deputy premier continuously from 1954 to 1980, was essentially a compromise candidate between representatives of the more conservative wing in the Chinese leadership and the reformers, identified with Deng Xiaoping.

As the author of the important political turnabout in China in 1978, Deng Xiaoping is still regarded as a key political figure in this country. However, in accordance with earlier forecasts that older politicians would move to the so-called second line, Deng is not fulfilling any of the highest party or state functions. Nevertheless, he has retained leadership over the Army. Besides being chairman of the relevant party commission, he has been appointed head of the government military commission during the current session of parliament.

The idea that important innovations are being introduced in China while at the same time the basic political line is being preserved has also been confirmed during the elections to the Presidium of the Chinese parliament and to the leadership of the PRC organization which is the equivalent of the national front. The chairmen of these are, respectively, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao (Zhou Enlai's widow), although the composition of these bodies has been considerably changed.

CHEYSSON ASKS POLES TO RELINQUISH SECURE BORDERS

LD241921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] As if striving to play down the picture of normalization of life in Poland -- a picture that is emerging all the time and especially during the papal visit to Poland -- Western politicians are making statements. In all probability they would much rather see a picture of chaos and anarchy in our country. The day after the U.S. President made his extremely anti-Polish statement, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson made a statement on Polish issues in the context of the pope's visit, which has been concluded. Ignoring one of its important aspects -- and it was clearly an important aspect that there has been an unequivocal recognition of the postwar order in Europe, including the Polish western borders -- Minister Cheysson is trying to persuade Poles to commit collective national suicide and overcome Yalta. Thus the French minister calls upon Poles to give up life within the recognized and secure borders that the Yalta treaties have given us. The question arises as to whether the assurances the minister gives in the same statement, regarding his government's desire to expand contracts between people -- economic and cultural contacts with East European countries -- may not conceal similar intentions which are unfriendly or downright hostile toward us.

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION STRESSES U.S. DANGER

LD251910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] A session of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR was held today. It was attended by first secretaries of voivodship committees and departmental heads of the Central Committee. It dealt with the subject of the situation in the country and the world and the assessments, conclusions, and tasks for party echelons and organizations stemming from it.

Examining certain problems of the international situation, the Politburo drew particularly great attention to the dangerous trends created by the policy of confrontation on the part of the American Administration and especially by its intention to deploy American missiles in Europe, which endangers peace. The full topicality of and the need for activities aimed at carrying into effect the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact members, which were put forward in the January declaration of the Consultative Political Council, was stressed.

The Politburo welcomed the World Peace Assembly which is currently being held in Prague as an important voice of nations in the defense of detente, cooperation, and peace.

SEJM HOLDS SESSION 24 JUN; JARUZELSKI ATTENDS

LD241020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Sejm session began at 1000. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski were present in the hall. The session was opened by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa who proposed that the agenda of the session be changed. The agenda supplemented by the house is thus comprised of: a government report on the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland; a report by the Agriculture and Food Industry and the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance Commissions on the government program for the development of agriculture and food economy up to 1990, and a report by the Labor and Social Affairs and the Legislative Work Commissions on the bill concerning social labor inspection presented by the Council of State. Deputies' question time has been postponed until the next Sejm session.

Regarding the first point on the agenda, Minister of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka took the floor. In recalling the program of the pope's visit, the minister stressed that in the Belweder on 17 June John Paul II met with Jablonski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other prominent figures of Polish political and state life, as well as with activists from the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and from the associations of Catholics and lay Christians. On 22 June a second meeting between John Paul II and Wojciech Jaruzelski took place at the Wawel. This meeting was held at the initiative of the pope. During the course of this 1 1/2 hour talk, the exchange of views fruitfully initiated in the Belweder was continued. The meetings in the Belweder and the Wawel, Minister Lopatka said, reinforced the hopes which the state had concerning the second papal visit to Poland. In all the places which he visited, the pope was met and seen off by leading representatives of local state authorities as well as by the clergy and the faithful. Many thousand-strong crowds greeted John Paul II on the routes of his drives. The visit also aroused great interest in the world. It was, first and foremost, a religious pilgrimage, Minister Adam Lopatka said. It did, however, also have a broader dimension -- an internal and international one. It concerned issues which are the subject of common interest for both Poland and the Holy See.

PAP Summarizes Proceedings

LD242207 Warsaw Pap in English 2108 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- The Sejm (parliament) held a meeting today, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski attending the debates.

The deputies heard a government report on the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland read by Minister Adam Lopatka. Following Minister Adam Lopatka's speech, the floor was taken by Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa who stressed that the papal visit became a weighty event at home and on the international area. The Sejm accepted the government report with approval.

In the second item of the agenda devoted to the government programme for the development of agriculture and food economy up to 1990, the floor was taken by rapporteur Miroslaw Skalski.

The papal visit and agricultural issues were the topics of later discussion by deputies.

One of the speakers in the discussion was Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The Sejm passed a resolution recognizing as right lines for development of agriculture and food economy by 1990 proposed in the government programme.

The parliament also passed a law on social labour inspection.

The meeting wound up with information by Deputy Sejm speaker Piotr Stefanski on convening the next meeting of the Sejm on June 28 and 29.

Agenda for Next Session

LD242153 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 June -- The Sejm Presidium decided to convoke the next, i.e. the 37th, meeting of the Polish parliament for June 28 and 29, 1983. The session will begin at 16:00 hrs on June 28, 1983.

The agenda of the meeting includes:

- a government report on the implementation of the economic reform in 1982,
- a report by the Committee for Workers' Self-Management in Enterprises on the current problems of workers' self-management,
- a joint report by the Committee for Workers' Self-Management in Enterprises, the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Committee, and the Legislative Works Committee on the government bill on reviving the economy of state enterprises and on their bankruptcy,
- deputies' questions.

PZPR WRITERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON SUSPENDED UNION

LD241941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Following an assessment of the situation in the writers' environment and in the suspended Union of Polish Writers [ZLP], the executive committee of the writers' organization of the PZPR in Warsaw has adopted a statement which says that this situation is critical. The principles of agreement on the issue of steps to be taken in order to integrate the literary milieu, which were defined by the conference of writers, members of the PZPR, on 25 February and adopted by the party organization of the Union of Polish Writers, have been rejected by the leadership of the suspended ZLP. It did not take the opportunity to elect the Main Administration on 15 June this year. Activities for the sake of the supreme good have also been undertaken by writers, members of the ZSL, the SD and the PAX Association, deputies to the Sejm, members of the National Culture Council, and the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth activists.

The executive committee of the Warsaw writers' organization states that in this situation, irrespective of the way in which the ZLP's future will be resolved, it expresses its unswerving support for dialogue and accord in the writers' milieu for the creation of a forum that will integrate all writers who espouse in practice the principles of the political system of the PPR and who are ready to cooperate to ensure conditions for the activities of the literary profession and for the development of literary culture in a socialist society.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH PARTY DELEGATION

AU241827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on June 24 the delegation of the Social-Democratic Party [SDP] of Denmark, led by Lasse Budtz, chairman of the party's Foreign Policy Committee, deputy, foreign policy spokesmen of the party in the parliament, who pay a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Virgil Teodorescu, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Olimpia Solomonescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP. Present were Tage Sorensen, member of the SDP National Executive Committee, chairman of the Viborg District committee; Steen Christensen, member of the SDP National Executive Committee, secretary in charge of international affairs; Arne Lundind, member of the CC, chairman of Southern Jutland District; Helmar Sorensen, member of the CC, chairman of Ringkøbing District; Ole Espersen; Soren Norgaard Sorensen; Torben Lund; deputies.

Expressing their great satisfaction at the reception, at the invitation to visit Romania, the guest addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute from Anker Joergensen, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark, as well as best wishes of success in the activity carried on at the head of the RCP and Romanian state.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the salute and conveyed in turn a warm salute and best wishes to the chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark.

During the interview, appreciating the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SDP, the two parties' wish was expressed to further collaborate actively in the interests of both countries and peoples, in order to contribute ever more to the settlement of the major issues of contemporary world. The exchange of views occasioned the reiteration, on either side, of the deep worry about the speeding up of the arms race and the increase of the military expenditures, about the negative consequences entailed by the steady accumulation of weapons, nuclear first of all, for international peace and security, for all states' efforts for economic and social development. Emphasis was placed in this respect on the fundamental importance of the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, of the actions meant to stop the wasting of tremendous human and material resources for military purposes and to induce their use to the benefit of economic and social development.

The need was highlighted for the settlement of all conflicts in the world, of all divergences only by peaceful means, by negotiations, based on the unanimously recognized norms and principles of international law. Special attention was paid to the situation in Europe where tremendous amounts of weapons, nuclear in particular, are amassed. Both parties declared for halting the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the destruction of the ones in place, for the establishment of denuclearized zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans. The wish was expressed that the Madrid meeting conclude the soonest with positive results, with the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence, which would contribute to the building of a climate of quiet and security in the continent.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for firm action to be taken for the building of a new international economic order, for the overcoming of the current economic crisis, the faster development of the lagging countries, and the accomplishment of collaboration based on full equality and mutual advantage. The two parties' determination was reiterated, to campaign for the strengthening of the solidarity between parties, between all democratic and progressive forces everywhere, for preventing the further aggravation of tension, for ensuring and consolidating peace, for all peoples' free and independent development. The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ION COMAN ATTENDS ISRAELI WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

Addresses Congress

AU241818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES), 24/6/1983 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative of the Ninth Congress of the United Workers Party of Israel (MAPAM), addressed during its opening session warm comradely greetings to the participants in the proceedings and all party members as well as best wishes of prosperity and peace to the Israeli people. He expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the links of friendship and collaboration extant between the RCP and MAPAM in the stimulation of which the interviews and talks between the leaders of the two parties have played a decisive role, just as the conviction that those links would continue to develop in the interests of consolidating the friendship between the two peoples, of expanding the manysided collaboration between Romania and Israel.

Pointing to Romania's stand on the development of productive cooperation with all states, to her active participation in the international life, Ion Coman showed that the RCP, the Romanian state and President Nicolae Ceausescu were deeply concerned over the Middle East situation and militated for a global, negotiated settlement of the situation in that area, which should lead to the achievement of a just and lasting peace, that an international conference should be organized, under the UN auspices, to be attended by all the countries concerned, the PLO included as the Palestinian people's sole representative, by the co-chairman of the Geneva conference, the USSR and the USA, as well as by other states which can make a positive contribution to a peaceful resolution of the Middle East situation. At the end of his address the speaker wished full success to MAPAM congress as well as to the party in implementing the resolutions it will adopt, in the interests of the Israeli people, of the cause of peace, national security and independence, of international cooperation and collaboration.

Talks With Peres, Shamir

AU251823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv (AGERPRES) -- 25/06/1983 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now in Israel, had an interview with Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labour Party. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Shimon Peres. Evoking with pleasure the recent meetings he had in Bucharest with the Romanian head of state, the chairman of the Labour Party expressed his sincere admiration of the constant efforts the Romanian president makes for peace and collaboration in the world in general and especially for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situation in the Middle East. Ion Coman also met Yitzhaq Shamir, minister of foreign affairs. The interview occasioned an exchange of views of mutual interest regarding the relations between the two states and on aspects of the current international life and of its Middle East situation.

DOLANC VISITS TO TURKEY, BULGARIA REPORTED

Talks With Turkey's Cetiner

LD241212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, left Ankara today after spending several days in the Republic of Turkey at the head of a delegation of the SFRY's internal affairs organs.

During his talks with Selahattin Cetiner, his host, the two ministers concluded that, on the basis of past results, cooperation between the internal affairs organs should be further expanded and promoted within the framework of relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Turkey.

Federal Secretary Dolanc left for Sofia for a 2-day visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Internal Affairs Minister Dimitur Stoyanov.

Talks With Bulgaria's Stoyanov

LD262010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- At the end of a two-day working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the delegation of the Yugoslav Secretariat for the Interior, headed by Stane Dolanc, government member and federal secretary of the interior, returned today (Sunday) to Belgrade.

The interior minister of Bulgaria Dimitur Stoyanov and the Yugoslav secretary Stane Dolanc concluded that, on the basis of results achieved so far, cooperation between the interior affairs organs of the two neighboring countries should be further expanded and promoted within the frameworks of the general relations between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

SUBOTICA LC NOTES HUNGARIAN 'IRREDENTIST' CLAIMS

AU261655 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 83 p 4

[L. Ivkovic report]

[Summary] "At its recent session, the Subotica LC Communal Committee [Vojvodina] discussed the state of intranational relations and the phenomena and problems connected with these relations in the Subotica multinational community.

"Speaking at the session, Dragutin Miljkovic, executive secretary of the committee, pointed out that there are no alarming or urgent situations because of which this topic has been placed on the agenda of the committee." However, the intranational relations must be a subject of constant concern of all Communists in Subotica Commune, he said, because there is no room for any complacency or neglect even though the intranational relations in Subotica commune are good. Janos Mesaros, president of the communal committee, cited some specific examples of violation of good intranational relations. He said that many inscriptions displayed on public institutions and panels announcing the names of secondary school graduates still appear only in one language although under the existing communal rules and orders all such publicly displayed inscriptions, names, and announcements should be bilingual.

"A great deal has been achieved in instruction in the mother tongue in Subotica schools. However, textbooks and other literature in mother tongue are still not equally accessible to all schoolchildren and students. Consequently, the literature imported from other countries and especially the Hungarian People's Republic is still extensively used in Subotica schools. The question of using this literature has been raised in some individual educational institutions and what is especially needed in this connection is to carry out a review and verification of the individual textbooks imported from other countries and used in Subotica schools." The committee also noted that the knowledge of two languages has been required for employment in some communities where this is not necessary.

"It was reported at the session that recently, several irredentist statements have been made by some individual citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic advocating the thesis that this region is a 'southern region of the Hungarian People's Republic,' that Subotica has been Hungarian and that it will be Hungarian again, and the like. It is understandable that citizens and primarily LC members are sensitive and that they react to such claims."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON UNCTAD ACTIVITIES

Soviet Delegate Received

AU251329 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, yesterday received A.N. Manzhulo, head of the Soviet delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD meeting. During the talks views were exchanged on the course of the UNCTAD work and on bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

Latin American Group Document

PA251505 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade -- The Latin American group at the Sixth UNCTAD Conference today approved a document urging the international community to strengthen its cooperation with Nicaragua and other countries to reduce the effect of the measures taken against them by the United States. This will also help the nation's economic recovery process and the preservation of peace.

The document approved by the Latin American group warns that the pressures and coercion of industrialized countries do not favor peace in any way, and reaffirms the sovereign right of all nations to choose their own economic, social, and political paths peacefully and freely without pressures, aggressions, or foreign threats.

The Latin American group today forcefully condemned the United States because of its economic pressures and aggressions against Nicaragua. Only the Salvadoran delegation opposed approval of the document, which warns that the industrialized countries should not apply economic pressures against poor nations.

A section of the document approved noted that it is urgent that the industrialized countries cease their coercive measures against developing countries, which affect their economic, political, and social development. The document stressed that the United States should revoke the measures taken against Nicaragua, especially those affecting Nicaraguan sugar exports.

Committee Four Resolutions

LD242133 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Committee Four, the most controversial body at UNCTAD Six in Belgrade today, Friday, ended work in adopting a draft of still another resolution. The committee, in charge of a "basket" of different questions, has adopted the total number of three resolutions.

Committee Chairman and Turkish diplomat Kamran Inan marked today's consensus about the resolution on developing countries' cooperation as the "fundamental success" of the committee.

The resolution provides for UNCTAD activities aimed at the promotion of mutual cooperation of the "South" countries, which is one of the strategic goals of the developing countries.

The other two adopted draft resolutions pertaining to the land-locked countries and island states. Committee members, however, did not reach accord on the problems of technology transfer, shipping, trade relations between the states with different economic and social systems, and concerning support to the national liberation movements.

Industrialized Western countries were against UNCTAD's joint inquiry with South-West African People's Organization and PLO into the economic status of the population of Namibia and occupied Arab territories.

Observers are hopeful that UNCTAD participants within the contact group of the conference president would perhaps reach more accord on the matters in charge of Committee Four.

Informal talks on technology and shipping are to have been resumed, giving rise to limited expectations.

The other committees are resuming work over the weekend.

Plenum Extended

LD242119 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- The plenum of the 6th UNCTAD session today (Friday) extended the powers of the working group which was busy with preparing concluding resolutions in connection with the session's basic topic: The world's economic situation with a specific turn to development.

The working group should have presented its conclusions to the plenum up to today, but its chairman, Dadzi Somalia, said that some progress had been made and that more time was needed for the group to successfully finish its job.

The session president's contact group was set up today. The plenary session forwarded it for consideration the draft resolutions on relief aid to Yemen (it was hit by earthquake last December) and the draft resolution on relief aid to the Sahel region countries (a heavy drought affected them).

POZDERAC ON ECONOMY, ISLAMIC NATIONALISM

AU231930 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 11 Jun 83 p 3

["Text" of the interview granted by Hamdija Pozderac, president of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina, to Pance Minajlov, director of the work organization of the NOVA MAKEDONIJA news publishing enterprise, and Radoslav Ognjanovski, chief and responsible editor of NOVA MAKEDONIJA, "last week" -- place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: It will soon be 1 year since the 12th LCY Congress and 1 year has already passed since the beginning of the term of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Bosnia-Hercegovina. What have been the main preoccupations in the work of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina during this period?

Answer: Among the first of these preoccupations I would single out the activities connected with the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, which has been correctly understood by a majority of the basic organizations not as some kind of a pure economic doctrine or concept but as a broad and long-term political and creative trend. Supporting this appraisal, I would say that the Communists in the basic organizations are more and more coming to grips with the economic difficulties and that their activity in this sphere has already yielded quite significant and encouraging results. However, a pragmatic preoccupation with the narrow problems of their own communities is still prevalent in a considerable number of basic organizations which fail to relate -- as they should -- these problems of their own communities to the broader general social problems of development of the socialist self-managing relations, something that certainly slows down the positive stabilization trends.

A long-term requirement, especially in the present situation, is the pooling of resources and association of labor extending beyond the boundaries of the communal, regional, provincial, and republican communities and thereby strengthening the integrative ties of the workers class and the LC action unity. For this reason the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina has initiated a number of activities to eliminate the barriers that stand in the way of normal currents in the association of labor and pooling of resources.

We have also intensified our ideological-political struggle against all the forces and orientations that oppose the course of our development, the LC policy, and the fulfillment of the specific and general goals of its struggle and of the struggle of all progressive social forces for the socialist self-managing social relations. Simultaneously with this struggle, a differentiation process has been initiated not as a goal unto itself but as an articulate expression of the real class interests which stand against the efforts of various particularist interests and groups to impose, justify, or confirm their aspirations to supremacy in various spheres of social life using for this purpose all the means that seem suitable to them -- theory, science, arts, education, economy, and religion, that is, all the areas and opportunities for retrogressive awareness.

Question: The ideological-political situation in the LC is one of the major issues that are now of current importance for the LC. As is known, new topics have appeared on the ideological front but, at the same time, some old topics are reappearing which were believed to have been rejected or solved long ago. How are these issues reflected in your republic?

Answer: First of all, I want to point out that the present state of relations in the LCY is characterized by certain shortcomings which we can define as a consequence of the vestiges and elements of federalism in the party and the recurrence of the Stalinist concept of the party.

However, the question of whether or not we are a single united party and whether we have ideological unity or disunity in the LC is essentially based on the perception and different interpretations of various manifestations of specific interests, something that should not be a cause for concern. But what should be a cause for concern is the fact that the LCY, as the leading ideological and political force, does not always provide real answers to the questions that are raised and, what is even more important, that the organized action to implement what has been agreed upon is lacking.

It is precisely for this reason that the impression is created that there is disunity in the LC although, as regards the vital issues of our revolution, there is in fact no disunity in the LC. No matter what issues we have included in the agendas of our congresses or sessions of the Central Committees, we have always agreed in our views on the basic issues of our revolution. There are no differences in our views on brotherhood, unity, and equality, Yugoslavia's federal concept, the nonaligned policy, and building the socialist self-management. We are united and unanimous on these issues but we differ only in implementing these basic views because we often succumb to some special interests which, during the preliminary coordination process, become politicized and are raised to the level of primary and dominant interests in relation to other interests. And it is then that conflicts break out which appear as conflicts between the republics or provinces within the Federation or as conflicts between sociopolitical communities within republics or provinces.

Question: Nationalism is one of the big problems faced by the LC. How do you view its growth especially considering the fact that your republic is multinational and that the hostile groups whose ideology is pan-Islamism have been uncovered? In this context, how do you view the ways to overcome and eliminate these phenomena?

Answer: I would make it clear: Nationalism has not become one of the major problems which we are meeting now, but nationalism as a tendency is a constant which is always present, which revives and escalates from time to time, deriving its strength from the problems that have not yet been resolved in the economic and social development and from the reactivation of some traditional nationalist values (for instance, the ideology of blood and soil) which have a retarding influence on our overall development.

I would nevertheless suggest the following sets of circumstances which may favor an escalation of nationalism or may make it possible:

First, the complex of economic problems which contains elements such as undeveloped economic potential, the specific qualities of the inherited and developed potentials, and the like.

Second, the activation of values within a national community, which as a rule are activated more strongly if their positive content is not integrated in the overall processes in forming the national awareness in self-managing socialism. The nationalists are always going back to the past in order to exalt some peoples and to irritate other peoples and nationalities.

Third, I would say that equal importance attaches to factors outside the country which correspond to the internal forces of nationalism. The strength of this influence certainly depends on the nature of these outside factors as well as on the situation which arises from the overall processes and is maintained as a lasting element. The best confirmation of the relevance of this set of factors is found in the occurrence which you mention in your question: the discovery of a hostile group whose ideology is based on pan-Islamism.

Tendencies of Islam and Pan-Islamism

Its adherents point out that Islam is the first and pan-Islamism the second point which distinguishes the Islamic from non-Islamic tendencies in the present time. Stating that Islam determines the internal, and pan-Islamism the external relations of every Islamic community, they thus directly define the position that religion should constitute the ideological and pan-Islamism the political basis for every social and political organization of members of Islam, and also the Muslims [Muslims as an ethnic group in Bosnia-Herzegovina], which inevitably gives rise to several consequences, starting with theoretical one and ranging to those of a practical political nature.

The first would be that the teaching about the "universality and all-inclusive nature" of Islam -- which is to say Islam as an inseparable whole of faith and legislation -- results in the belief that Islam and non-Islamic systems are incompatible, as well as in the lack of coexistence between Islam and non-Islamic social and political institutions, which practically means a demand for an ethnic purity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and for organizing an Islamic state as an expression of the moral concepts of the Islamic religion.

The second would be that pointing to the links between religion and science, morals and politics, individual and collective things, as is done by the adherents of these views, is only a pretext used by the proponents of this platform for imparting on Islam the value of a global world mediating thought, so to speak the third possibility, and on the Islamic world the role of a mediating nation.

Aggressive Position

I do not think it is necessary to talk about these beliefs being untenable. In this connection I would say the following: The countries of the Islamic world, which on the road of development and affirmation in the world historical scene have had very difficult and important problems within their communities, regardless of their sociopolitical systems, cannot aspire to such an important and tremendous historical and civilizing role.

Second, the insistence on the said nonclass nature of Islamic social institutions -- expressed in the political field with the belief that the state is the unifying institution, and in the economic field with the belief in "production according to one's abilities and distribution according to one's religious devotion" -- indicates that some sort of an abstract spiritual community is offered as the basic element of social regulation, to mitigate social contradictions. It is on these prospects that a "new community" based on the principles of "Islamic social justice" is conceived, a community that clearly appears as a totalitarian and autocratic community which seemingly abolishes the real social contradictions by pacifying them with religion. It is not difficult to perceive to what extent this is the introduction of "something new" and to what an extent it is a lacking perception of the fact that the one-sided application of the basic Islamic rules as a dogmatized awareness, together with a number of other historical reasons, has been one of the causes of the historical lagging of Islamic countries.

However, these and other similar ideological foundations also engender the aggressive and fanatical view that any member of Islam in any country in the world is closer to any Islamic believer in our country than any member of other confessions or nationalities in our country.

It is for this reason that various derivatives of these concepts manifest themselves as a very suitable basis for a link between the clericalist nationalists of the Islamic community and the nationalists in Islamic structures among whom the "struggle for Islam" is strongly propagandized. I would say that their extremist actions are completely identical to the platform of the terrorist organization which is known in our recent history under the name of "Young Muslims."

Let me now return to the third part of your question. Nationalism, as a lasting tendency, can be more and more neutralized and finally eliminated by strengthening and developing the two basic values of our society; that is, by strengthening and developing the self-managing social relations and by strengthening and enriching the forms and the substance of national equality and harmonious international cooperation.

Question: Some circles seem to promote the thesis that there is a conflict between the LC and the intellectuals. In your opinion, what are their motives for this thesis?

Answer: On this occasion I would not discuss the motives of those who are preoccupied with their suspicions toward the real social trends and who, maliciously exploiting the historically conditions gaps between goals and reality, have been identifying the LC already for a long time with forums, with bureaucracy, socialism with Stalinism, institutions with coercion, and politics with absence of freedom. I want to speak about the motives of a very large number of intellectuals and about some of their uncertainties as regards the position of intellectual work. According to the concept that is close to me, intellectual work is a sensitive expression of all dramas and processes of transformation of the Yugoslav society on the road from statism to socialist self-management which, as is known, is neither even nor without shocks. Therefore the thesis aimed at turning the intelligentsia into an a priori martyr of the struggle for progress seems to me a gross exaggeration; in our country, self-management is being realized as a creative conflict in the society, as a firm basis for and tendency toward a free community of free and associated labor. And it is only the political and intellectual involvement which promotes this transformation process in action that is progressive and stimulating. Never before has this society had such a great need as it has it now for ambitious initiatives of all of its intellectual potentials in the long-term struggle for its comprehensive development.

Question: It is expected that a wide discussion on the strategic directions of Yugoslavia's long-term socioeconomic development will be initiated in the near future. According to some opinions, some quite opposite views will be expressed in that discussion. In your opinion, can this provoke some major discussions and how can this debate be prevented from turning into sniping between the republics and provinces?

Answer: I would say that new prospects also bring with them new problems and issues and that the further buildup of self-managing foundations is not only a historical possibility but also a vital need of our society. All this implies both the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and the development of the Federation as a whole and a free action of the cohesive links created by the self-managing integration and self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources in the entire Yugoslav economic area. The tendencies that appear if these requirements are not fulfilled are territorial encapsulation and intensified bureaucratic-technocratic tutelage over the associated labor. These phenomena must not be only an object of our criticism and of appropriate actions of the subjective forces but also require a thorough scientific clarification, professional analysis, and Marxist criticism.

Thus, there is no need to think in advance that the aforementioned debate will turn into an unprincipled settling of accounts. The LCY program obliges all Yugoslav Communists to daily and simultaneously struggle with ideological and political means against all sources and forms of nationalist and particularist-egotist tendencies as well as against the bureaucratic centralist tendencies. Thus, although the past experiences shows that the subjective forces cannot overnight abolish the objective prerequisites for these and other similar contradictions, it really is possible for them with their timely actions to influence their solutions in a democratic way and within the framework of self-managing institutions -- something that will simultaneously prevent any manipulations of the objective contradictions as well as the influence of various informal and other groups.

SAWP PRESIDIU ADDRESSSES UNREST IN KOSOVO

LD242203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP today examined sociopolitical activity of the organized forces in the province on implementing tasks stemming from the LCY Central Committee's political platform on Kosovo.

The session stated that in the past 2 years intensive work and activities were responsible for eliminating many things which helped to spread the nationalist and irredentist awareness and disrupted international relations. During that time the Socialist Alliance underwent a process of cadre, organizational and action consolidation.

Naturally, this did not eliminate all phenomena and problems, the session noted. Today's debate also stated that the main political problem in the province is the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which, in addition to economic reasons, is also being provoked by hostile activity, both from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and from the positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism. The former strives to introduce unrest and insecurity and the latter strives to spread defeatism and mistrust and to discredit authorities, their organs and cadres.

The session noted critically that there is still much to be done on clearing up all ideological ambiguities and confusions and on eliminating all sources of indoctrination, particularly in the sphere of education and scientific work, and in historic and literary work where, it was noted, accidental and deliberate mistakes are still being made. It was stressed that the ideopolitical differentiation must be deepened, not only among the Albanian nationality but among all the other nationalities. The session also stressed that significant efforts have been made on stabilizing the economic situation in the province and on its further development. In this connection good initial results have been achieved in the sphere of associating labor and resources and in the initiated processes of linking the province with all parts of the country, particularly in the Social Republic of Serbia.